THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXV. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1855 NUMBER 197.

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New Books.

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

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☞ Daily $10; Tri-Weekly $6; Weekly $3.

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LOUISVILLE.

THE AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAS. S. MOREHEAD, of Franklin.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JAMES G. HARDY, of Barren.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES HARLAN, of Franklin.

FOR TREASURER,
RICHARD C. WINTERSMITH, of Hardin.

FOR REGISTER,
ANDREW McKINLEY, of Louisville.

FOR AUDITOR,
THOS. S. PAGE, of Franklin.

FOR PUBLIC WORKS[illegible],
DAVID R. HAGGARD, of Cumberland.

FOR SUPT. PUB. INSTR.,
REV. JOHN D. MATTHEWS, of Fayette.

FOR CONGRESS,
HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Henry.

FOR THE SENATE
[illegible]
WM. T. HAGGIN.

[illegible]
CHAS. RIPLEY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Jefferson County.
DR. S. A. FOSS.
FRANK DETHERAGE.

From First and Second [illegible]
JOHN G. LYONS.

From the Third and Fourth Wards of the City
L. A. WHITELY.

From Fifth and Sixth Wards
E. S. WORTHINGTON.

FOR SHERIFF.
CAPT. W. D. S. MEGOWAN.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1855.

☞ An exceedingly animated and declamatory article under the signature of "A True Protestant" appeared in the Louisville Democrat a few days since. The article is attributed to the Rev. Mr. Bullock, a Presbyterian minister of deservedly high standing. But for the influence which the name of the author is calculated to exert over the minds of his friends, the publication itself would hardly demand the notice which it has already received. It abounds in gross perversions of the views of the American party and in superficial strictures upon them. The author says that he is an American and a Protestant; that he believes the principles of the Papal Church to be both *anti-Christian* and *anti-republican*; and, that he is ready to oppose them in all lawful forms and modes. He denounces the spirit of persecution and proscription always exhibited by the "man of sin," avows his earnest opposition to the whole system of Popery, and expresses a strong hope that the time may never come, when its influence shall be predominant in our land. Yet he asserts that Catholics were true and tried friends to our republic in her darkest days, and, that it ill becomes us, whilst enjoying the rich fruits of their labors and sufferings, to render them a degraded caste in our midst, and to make invidious distinctions between them and those children of the soil who hold to the *dominant* religion of the country. He praises the present Catholic Chief Justice of the United States for his ability and integrity, and declares that the best affections of multitudes of Catholics are given to our country and its free institutions, and that, for the protection of them, these multitudes are ready to pour out their hearts' blood. He takes a distinction between an upright Catholic and an unprincipled Protestant; and between a whole-souled Irishman and an upstart American—and charges it as one of the distinguishing principles of the "self-styled American party" that it proposes to *proscribe* a class of men on account of their *religious* opinions, and to overturn the great principle of religious liberty and the rights of conscience, and indirectly, by the introduction of test oaths, to strike down the fundamental constitutional provision of our country. In a word, "A True Protestant" thinks that the "self-styled American party" have adopted *unlawful* means for the accomplishment of their objects; that their principles are vicious in their nature, and directly opposed to the genius of enlightened Protestantism and of our government; and that, not only are their principles objectionable, but the most prominent advocates of them are not to be trusted, being for the most part *obscure* men, or men noted chiefly for their skill in detecting the course of winds and tides and riding on them. It is vain, he says, to look among them for the great statesmen who have adorned the councils of the nation.

These assertions of "True Protestant" against the great American party are grave enough. They betray an inexcusable ignorance of both the principles and the members of the party. Had the Protestantism of "A True Protestant" been in his heart instead of his mouth, and the spirit of party politics not been predominant in both head and heart, he would have read the platform of the American party before indulging in an inflammatory tirade against its principles and members. By reading the eighth article of the platform, he would have seen that it proposes resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Catholic Hierarchy by advancing to political stations those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, civil or ecclesiastical, but that at the same time it proposes protection to all citizens in the exercise of *civil and religious rights and privileges*, and in the perfect enjoyment of *religious opinions and worship*. Would "A True Protestant," who admits that the "*principles of the Papal church are both anti-christian and anti-republican*," object to our refusing to vote for the bolder of *anti-christian and anti-republican* principles? Can we not be *republican* and yet bind ourselves to vote against an *anti-republican*? Can we not resist the aggressive policy of an "anti-republican and anti-christian" hierarchy, by refusing to vote for those who hold any *civil* allegiance, either directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, civil or ecclesiastical, and yet be at liberty to extend the amplest protection to the *religious* rights and privileges of all such persons? Do their *religious* rights and privileges require that we should sustain, by our votes or otherwise, then "anti-christian and anti-republican principles"? Does the Constitution, in securing *religious* freedom to *every* citizen, divest *any* citizen of his *political* freedom? Is not an American citizen as free to vote against a Papist, who holds "anti-christian and anti-republican" sentiments, as a Papist is to *worship* in his own way under his vine and fig-tree? It is a calumny upon the American party to charge them with hostility to religious freedom or to civil freedom. That party opposes what a self-styled "True Protestant" *concedes* to be "anti-christian and anti-republican principles." So far from avowing a purpose to interfere with the unrestrained maintenance of *religious worship*, it has, as may be seen from the 8th section of the platform, expressly proclaimed its unqualified support of that inalienable right, and a "jealous resistance to all attempts, by any sect or church, to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State by means of any special privileges or exemptions. Rome, Geneva, and Oxford do, indeed, stand here upon an equal footing. The American Constitution and the American party hold forth the same boundless protection of *religious* equality and freedom. But, as the former imposes no obligation upon the latter to elevate to office any particular person or sect, the latter has a perfect constitutional right to determine for itself which sect, if any, holds "anti-republican and anti-Christian" sentiments, and to cast its suffrage against the members of any such sect. The American party is content with the Constitution as it is, and has not proposed to alter it. One of its first principles is to support the Constitution inviolably, and to preserve forever the Union of the States as the "primary object of patriotic desire." The party it a purely voluntary association of independent republicans, and all are mutually pledged to discountenance the holding in the republic of any civil allegiance to any foreign power, civil or ecclesiastical. The weapons of their warfare are spiritual and not carnal (unless voting is carnal), and it is no more *unlawful* to use their weapons against an "anti-republican" in the shape of a Papist than it is for a Papist to cast his vote against a Know-Nothing or a Freemason. And it is quite as legal for the American party to oppose political Popery as it is to oppose political abolitionism. Papists and Abolitionists equally recognize a law *higher* than the Constitution of the Union, and it was perfectly right for the Philadelphia convention to turn overboard both Papists and Abolitionists. Yet it is not desirable to proscribe the one or the other by *constitutional* restrictions. The American party is strong enough to rebuke all such pestilent heresies without the aid of organic law.

Popery, Abolitionism, and Mormonism may all pretend to rights of conscience, and, under the holy garb of religion, may seek to invade the "rights of persons and property." But the great American party knows that every species of right and liberty, whether civil or religious, belonging to one man is necessarily bounded by the same species of right and liberty belonging to another, and that the duty of every person is so to use his own as not to injure his neighbor's. Holding these sentiments, the party sees that the Papacy is a vast and stupendous empire, directly spiritual and indirectly temporal, and that, throughout its entire organization of officers and subjects, embracing the Pope, Cardinals, Nuncios, Archbishops, Priests, and Laity, there is not one solitary republican or popular element to be found; that this vast corporate organization spreads over the world, claiming that its triple-crowned head is a sovereign Pontiff and the very vicar on earth of the Lord God Almighty, anointed and sanctified as Holy Father and infallible Lord of the conscience, and invested with divine authority to bind and loose, to build up and pull down, and to grant or withhold the pardon of sin or to excommunicate the sinner from the church, which is the only road to heaven, and send him to perdition; that not only does this world-wide Hierarchy claim Primacy and Supremacy and Infallibility for its divinely appointed Head, but also claims for all the subordinate priesthood a lawful authority to exact a private confession of every secret sin, and to pardon it or not at the will of the confessor, and claims for itself the divine attributes of unity, infallibility, immutability, and sanctity, and arrogates the exclusive right of dictating a knowledge of God's revealed will, and of determining, without appeal, whatever it pleases to constitute heresy, and of anathematizing and punishing both infidel and heretic. The Hierarchy boasts that it is always and everywhere the same. And the Italian monarch assumes to be "the Vicar of God—so that he, as God, sitteth in the Temple of God, showing himself that he is God." Two hundred millions of faithful subjects acknowledge to him spiritual fealty, and all the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States have taken oaths of allegiance to him, and have sworn to advance the Papacy and to persecute heretics and schismatics.—From his spiritual supremacy, his temporal jurisdiction and influence flow as a necessary consequence. It concerns and penetrates all the relations of human life. It has to do with the duties of sovereigns, citizens, subjects, parents, children, husbands, wives, masters, and servants: in short, it affects the daily walks and practices of every individual of every class of society. Mr. Brownson, therefore, well concludes that a Catholic can never admit that they who govern a kingdom or a republic are subject to no ecclesiastical authority in temporals."

It is, indeed, a self-evident proposition, that, if God left a special vicar on earth, as the representative of Jesus of Nazareth, he must have given him power over the whole man, including soul and body. Man is bound to glorify God with his body as well as his soul, which are his. The person of God's representative is naturally and properly reverenced everywhere by all the faithful. It is idle to say that the vicar of divinity has only an abstract spiritual jurisdiction over the soul, and has no practical concern with the temporal affairs of men. Religion was designed for this world as well as for the next. The Vicegerent at Rome was especially commissioned for this present evil world—that is to say, for the government of men whilst in the body. For, in reference to the world of disembodied spirits, Jesus, we presume, will assume the reins of government and act for himself. So clearly does the indirect jurisdiction over the temporal affairs of men flow from an acknowledged spiritual supremacy, that nine-tenths of the whole Papal church are avowed believers in this doctrine. It is the ultramontane doctrine of the Papal church, and is held by the Pope, by all the Cardinals, without exception; by all the Italian bishops; and by a vast majority of the clergy throughout the world. The opposite doctrine is called Gallicanism, and is denounced by the orthodox Papists as a species of Old Fogyism—as half way Protestantism—as fishy Catholicism. Mr. Chandler, who held forth the Gallican doctrine as the true doctrine of the church, in the House of Representatives of the United States, was severely rebuked for his hypocrisy or ignorance by the highest Papal authorities abroad. And the Dublin Tablet of February 24, 1855, in referring to the subject, says that "the Church teaches faith and morals, and under the latter head are involved the relations of State to State, of subjects to their rulers, contracts of merchants and traders, law, politics, and trade;" and it further says that "the old Gallican leaven, driven out of the Old World, ferments in the New, and the exploded opinions of obstinate men in Europe seem to have found favor in some quarters of America." And, speaking of the Gallican heresy, Mr. Brownson remarks that "it was never accepted at Rome," and that he seeks to be a Catholic as they are Catholics at Rome, not merely as they are at Paris; for Rome and not Paris holds the chair of S. Peter. For the purpose of serving a turn, and endeavoring to conciliate the Protestant republicanism of America, the Papal hierarchy of the United States have been in the habit of pretending that the Gallican heresy is a doctrine of the Church; and we are glad to find that Mr. Brownson honestly condemns such hypocritical timidity. Says he: "We can gain little credit with those we would conciliate. Always to their minds will the temporal power of the Pope by Divine right loom up in the distance, and always will they believe, however individual Catholics here and there may deny it, or nominally Catholic governments oppose it, that it is the real Roman Catholic doctrine, to be reasserted and acted on the moment that circumstances render it prudent or expedient. We gain nothing with *them* but doubts of our sincerity, and we only weaken among ourselves that warm and generous devotion to the Holy Father which is due from every one of the faithful, and which is so essential to the prosperity of the Church in her unceasing struggles with the godless powers of this world."

We agree with Mr. Bullock that all "the principles of the Papal Church are both *anti-christian and anti-republican*." But we cannot agree with him, that it is *unlawful* to oppose such anti-republican principles by refusing to vote for those who hold them. It is dangerous to any form of government for the citizens or subject thereof to believe (ringlessly if you please) that God has anointed and endowed any human being with His own attributes of exacting a confession of the secret sins of the heart and life, and of either pardoning them or punishing them by excommunication and consignment to perdition. Government becomes unnecessarily unsafe the moment it is believed that any being but God can pardon rebellion and treason or other violations of law. None other than God and the sovereign of the nation should have any recognized power to pardon offences against the State. It is natural to love the pardoning power and to fear the excommunicating power. The hope of reward and the fear of punishment are powerful incentives to human action. The Papacy appeals to both incentives, throughout every nation, and has an unlimited advantage over the local sovereign in case of a contest between the two jurisdictions. The Papacy has control of the soul and directs it at will. Its spiritual sword is wielded over the earth; and, with the keys of St. Peter, it can close the gates of Heaven or open those of hell. It possesses a terrible power to bind the superstitious soul; and its organization, its discipline, and its principles are alike despotic. Whenever and wherever the system has prevailed, there has been no liberty of conscience, of speech, or of the press. It taught that the *scientific* discovery of the rotary motion of the earth was heresy, and it can as easily teach that our representative republics are heresy. And, as the most eminent Lords and Cardinals of the supreme and universal Inquisition sentenced Galileo to perpetual imprisonment for the scientific heresy, a similar tribunal could, with equal propriety, convict of political heresy any national republican of the United States. The whole history of the Papacy, as might have been expected from its peculiar structure, its discipline, and its principles, has been written with blood, or illustrated with the slavery or death of its victims. The common people of this world have had no voice or representation in the Despotic Hierarchy. The Head of the Hierarchy is called Holiness, and the body of it is composed of Right Reverend Lords, who meet in provincial councils to render decrees and issue edicts about the souls, bodies, and estates of the faithful. No branch of the spiritual empire derives its authority from the consent of the people; and Popes, Cardinals, Nuncios, Councils, Bishops, and Priests, all set up a divine right, title, and claim.—And, if these be admitted or believed, there seems to be no good reason why Emperors, Kings, and Princes cannot do the same thing. If the Church ought not to be a Commonwealth, neither ought the State to be. A consistent papist must be anti-republican. On account of his principles we oppose him; and, for opposing his principles, let not the native sons of America be again traduced by any minister of God, who styles himself a "True Protestant."

THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY OF KENTUCKY GOING NORTH.—We are informed, upon good authority, that the Know-Nothing Council for Gilman's and Harrod's Creek precincts have adopted a resolution in favor of repealing the Nebraska bill and the restoration of the Missouri compromise line—thus declaring for no more slave States north of that line. Since the party will not come South, these brethren have determined to go North. Pretty good beginning, this.—*Democrat.*

Having read the above paragraph in the Louisville Democrat, we beg leave to state to the public that the editor's "good authority" is good for nothing. Four of us are members of the American Council for Harrod's Creek precinct and two of us are members of the Council for Gilman's precinct, and we hereby state under our own hands that they have adopted no such resolution as that spoken of and no resolution bearing the slightest resemblance to it whatever. The whole statement is a slander without a single circumstance that can be pleaded in mitigation of its baseness. The editor of the Democrat says that this is "a pretty good beginning." It might serve as a tolerably good beginning of Sag-Nicht calumny, but it is not the beginning and there can be no hope that it will be the end.

C. S. W. DORSEY,
R. J. TARLTON,
CALEB DORSEY,
W. P. TAYLOR,
W. IRVING WILLIAMS,
THOS. COCKE,
R. S. VEECH.

☞ The editor of the Democrat undertakes to paint Sam as a wild and desperate-looking fellow, with a shad-bellied coat, soap-locks, mustache, and dandy hat, revolver in one hand and a bowie-knife swinging at his side. This is not half so revolting a picture as the notable engraving which the same editor in 1844 published in his columns as an image of Mr. Clay—a figure with inverted brandy bottles for legs, a demijohn for a belly, the jack of knaves for a face, bowie-knives for ears, and duelling pistols for hands and arms.

As our neighbor thinks so very much better of Sam than he did of Mr. Clay, we wonder whether he would not, if unfortunately Sam should die before him, put his paper into mourning and shed tears and talk about the glory of the illustrious deceased even more zealously than he did upon the occasion of the death of the brave old statesman of Ashland!

☞ We are authorized by Mr. Haggin to say that the statement published to the effect that he, in a speech at Shardinie's, expressed opposition to or disapproval of the Kansas-Nebraska act is utterly untrue; and further, that he has not expressed nor does he entertain a willingness for the restoration of the Missouri compromise. On the particular occasion alluded to, he did say that the Nebraska bill was the invention of a Northern demagogue who had less love for the South than for himself, and that modesty should have restrained his interference with the subject until the South had demanded it, that the South had not demanded the measure, but that, being favorable to the South, he, Mr. Haggin, personally favored it while it was pending in Congress and would oppose its repeal.

If this doctrine of the Know-Nothings be carried out—if Catholics be debarred from holding office—how long will it be before they are deprived of the right to vote or hold property? *Democrat.*

Ah, to be sure. And if the old doctrine of the Democracy be carried out—if Whigs be debarred from holding office—how long will it be before they are deprived of the right to vote or hold property? And if the present doctrine of the Anti-American party be carried out—if Know-Nothings be debarred from holding office—how long will it be before they are deprived of the right to vote or hold property?

☞ A white-haired and aged member of one of the churches, who affectionately takes men and women by both hands in the street and calls them his dear brothers and sisters and often talks most pathetically in a sad and trembling voice while the big tears are streaming down his furrowed cheeks, said in our office the other day with exceeding energy that *he hoped every German in the city would arm himself with a two-edged bowie-knife and plunge it up to the hilt into the bowels of the first man who should offer any obstruction to his voting at the polls.*

☞ It seems to be thought in some quarters, that, if the Anti-American leaders and candidates make incendiary remarks in the streets, we ought to abstain from all reference to their language lest the public mind may be inflamed and exasperated. Our own opinion is, that, if those leaders and candidates make incendiary declarations, it is our duty to rebuke them, lest by the repetition of such declarations the public mind may be inflamed and exasperated.

☞ Such stanzas as these are as refreshing to the spirit as the "rain drops" themselves to the thirsting flowers:

[From the Louisville Journal.]

RAIN-DROPS.
BY " BABY BELL."

Then fall at upon the earth, oh gentle rain!
Like drops of sympathy upon a form
Scathed by the fever-heat and robbed with pain,
Earth, a soothing angel thou!

As gentle woman at the bed of death,
Thus pour at thy treasures on the frozen ground
And the warm influence of thy genial breath
Refreshes all around

I sit beside a brook whose turbid wave,
Stirred by the heavy shower, rolls swiftly on,
While scarlet-tinted pearls fall on earthly grave
Beneath it, and are gone.

And, as I gaze upon the pure, bright things
That quickly vanish in the cruel tide below,
And, as each drop sends forth its tiny rings
That widen as they go—

I think upon the heaven-sent pearls that fall
Down on the bosom of this sin-stained world
Breathing their gentle influence over all,
Heaven's thoughts in earth imparled.

And as those rings that widen as they go
Link hand in hand and circle into one,
So, surely, holy spirits seek to blend
Life when the casket's gone

On man's icy heart bright drops upon it thrown.
The bubbles rise to show where they are thrown,
They float to earth on earthly sunny beam
They rise, are seen, are gone!

If this, indeed, were all of life, oh God!
To live—to love—to die—to pass away!
Had I remained a thing of earth, a clod
Shone on by some lone star!

But see! 'tis not the pearl-dray bubbling there,
'Tis but the earthly nature which it threw
Around its form which has too heavenly fair
Texture to human view

The thankless drop still dwells beneath the stream
'Tis but the empty shell of its material.
The pearl-drop still retains its heavenly gleam
God's genius are not bankrupt!

Oh, human soul! as pearls beneath the brine,
Keep pure—untainted by the human birth
Stay earth'ward—but rise like a pearl-drop fair
Round the last crescent earth!

Carlton, Ind., 1855.

Tidings from old Mason—The "Lantern Squad" Harangue of the anti-American Candidate for Governor in Maysville—The Unity of the American Party—Come to the Rescue!

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal

MAYSVILLE, July 9th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: We have met a vast assemblage in our court-house to day to listen to the hotly vaunted, mud-loaded and manure-bedaubed Sage of Mason (Simon Kenton), and that honest brangler on the mighty treason now agitating the public mind. Darn a bit of expectation of any thing of the sort, even with a spyglass of this speech, as it was the same old stereotyped effort he has made for the last hundred times in all sections of the State, with a slender variation—the names being alone changed.

The new light of modern political orthodoxy reeked, ranted, flamed, frothed, imbibed freely of old Bourbon sprinkled around on our standard bar, and, as a matter of course, spoke more in short order, took "fits" a coat and called up his reserves with greater facility than any man we ever heard. In short, for the time in a trade of abuse against a new power which he could—Illinois and his platform, Douglas, Kansas, proscription—withstand Abolition Know Nothingism—and Hickory the Democrat—meet in Lodge, between midnight and morning, when he could wield his lance over their dead carcasses and bathe in the gleaming splendors of the golden gold of day. Ben (that Lopez-faced) Hardin from the valley of the Nolachucky "Digest" my source terribly in Flanders according to my uncle Tobe, but their slough-deep of politics was merely a circumbendibus to the smooth ocean paradise of the Sage-Nicht candidate, who seems to be terribly entertaining with the idea that a tissue of false Americanism, of representations as of facts, proved and recorded or current, and indisputible sophistry constitute the important elements of a great speech. It happens to be without his head.

We thank left the American party as he found it the most powerful, the most perfectly united party in the country. Purified from the dross and pre-existing parties, its body is healthy and vigorous, while it is now battling with one of its trunks, with the power that harmony of design and concert of action impart, with the following result:

Arouse, awake Americans! Come rally to the rescue of our institutions! The first of August will ours wonders in Kentucky. Old politicians will be astounded at the developments of party and lamentary discarded the ancient old-fashioned, and we will see the rising of the people pouring in the new fangled things having for its grand object the perpetuation of American freedom. Unconscious Democrats will be found in the opposite party its opponents. Foreigners by birth and foreigners in feeling will rally under their appropriate banners. Servants and dents that in this dense bottle, we shall be transplanted. But if, in the conflict between the *Americans* and *Foreign* parties, it should be the fate of Heaven that the people of America's liberty shall be overthrown, let us, nothing in its defense, redeem it's glorious privilege to be buried beneath its ruins.

JNO. B. HERNDON

[For the Louisville Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, July 14, 1855.

MR. JOHN THATCHER: *Dear Sir*—You misunderstood me in supposing that I stated to you that the Know-Nothing Council for Gilman's precinct had repealed the Harrod's Creek precinct had passed a resolution against the repeal of the Missouri compromise. I supposed that there was but one Council for the two precincts, and what I stated was, that the President and Vice President of that Council had expressed themselves opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and that the President had approved of the resolutions of the Know-Something convention of Ohio, assembled at Cleveland on the —— day of ——, 1855.

I now understand that there is a Council in each of those precincts. The President and Vice President alluded to preside over the Council in Gilman's precinct, as I am informed I presume it was my statement as to the Ohio resolutions which misled you as to the Council here having adopted a resolution against the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

Very respectfully, ALEX. VEECH.

We understand that Judge Bicknell yesterday granted a temporary injunction, enjoining the commissioners of the new State Bank from receiving the report of the subscriptions of stock in this city. Judge B. is at present at his farm in Scott county, and heard only one side of the case. Arguments for and against a perpetual injunction will be heard on the first Monday in August.—*N. A. Ledger.*

FEMALE LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS; *a Narrative of Many Years' Personal Experience by the Wife of a Mormon Elder, recently from Utah.* Large 12mo. vol. J. C. Derby, New York, publisher. We have received proof-sheets in advance of publication of this very interesting book. It is a book that, like Uncle Tom's Cabin, will be extensively read, because the subject of which it treats is one of intrinsic interest, one of which the public desires to receive information.

When Mr. Bancroft delivered his elaborate and ornate discourse before the New York Historical Society last winter, on the Necessity, the Reality, and the Promise of the Progress of the Human Race, it is very evident that neither the Mormons nor their social and religious systems were included in the position which the learned lecturer assumed when he said that "the progress of man consists in this, that he himself arrives at the perceptions of truth." We think that Mormonism strikingly exhibits the fallacy of Mr. Bancroft's remark, for it shows that there may be progress in error as well as progress in truth. While the forest has been subdued to the uses of man, while the land has been studded with temples devoted to the living God, while the school-house and the factory have been reared side by side, while philosophy has been solving its problems through the instrumentality of the highest order of human thought, and mechanical science has been elaborating its results in the production of the railroad, the power-loom, and the magnetic telegraph, Mormonism has been traveling side by side with, it it has not actually outstripped, these elements of material progress. We allect not that philosophy which exalts progress in material things above man's progress in virtue, intelligence, and in all the elements of moral and social improvement. Who will undertake to say that the growth of luxury and the accumulation of wealth constitute a *progress* that is beneficial to the human race? Does the magnitude of the monuments which industry rears, or the splendor of the palace in which vanity takes up its abode, indicate a *progress*, over which the philosopher may rejoice, and which the Christian contemplate as the fulfillment of his soul's high hopes? Does the magnificence of the temple more definitely mark a progress in piety, than it indicates an access in pride? These are the questions that forcibly obtrude upon the mind of the calm philosophic thinker who contemplates Mormonism in connection with the vaunted intelligence and intellectuality of the age that has produced it. They admonish him to regard with doubt and distrust man's physical and scientific progress as a means of improving and exalting his moral, social, and religious condition.

Proud, ambitious man, soaring beyond the scope and compass of his own finite nature, is ever seeking to grapple with the infinite, and to comprehend conditions, the knowledge of which the Creator has reserved to himself. The manifestation of this idiosyncrasy is not only to be seen in the faith which men yield to the miracle-making system of Mormon Theocracy, whose prophets pretend to receive revelations direct from Almighty God, but it is also shown in the credence that multitudes of intelligent men give to the captivating mysteries of modern spiritualism, and to the pretensions of the Millerites, who pretend to have reduced the determination of the epoch of the earth's annihilation to the solution of a simple numerical calculation.

It seems to be the prevailing error of the times to exalt theoretic systems to the dignified character of industrious from scientific investigations, and to make philosophy subservient to the purpose of establishing and confirming popular delusions in every department of human thought and action. The vulgar regard with reverence the pretensions that are based on superior knowledge, the extent of which they cannot comprehend, and they are awed into submission by the exhibition of acts apparently supernatural, the causes of which they are unable to explain. The founders of Mormonism, after erecting a faith, or, in the language of us politicians, constructing a platform, made use of the awe-inspiring catalytic phenomena that characterizes mesmeric influence to establish dominion over the minds of their converts, and to strengthen their belief in the heaven-directed mission of the prophet Smith, who claimed to possess the power of working miracles. That our readers may perceive the appliances made use of by the early Mormons to impress their converts with regard for the religion of Mormon, we shall give an extract from this book which purports to picture an exhibition of Smith's power to bring the dead to life. The scene is laid at a private house in the State of New York, at the dead hour of midnight. Joe Smith had just preached a sermon to his congregation, that, like the primitive christians, had assembled to worship in an obscure house concealed by the veil of night. After the sermon was over, the following scene is said to have occurred:

The deep silence which succeeded these words was awfully impressive. The door slowly opened, and two men entered bearing a corpse. It was the body of a young and beautiful female, clad in the white habiliments of death, and bearing, oh! how ghastly and ghostly in the dim obscurity of the uncertain light. The limbs were stiff and rigid, the eyes and mouth partially open, and the whole aspect of the countenance that of death. The bearers stretched her on the desk. Smith turned to them with an expression of feature I could not fathom; Walsh stood beside him, and I detected him glancing more than once at myself.

"Whose child is this?" said Smith

"Mine," answered one of the men, solemnly.

"Did she die suddenly?"

"She did."

"When?"

"This afternoon."

"Believest thou?"

"I believe," said the man, impressively, "help thou my unbelief."

"Did this child believe?"

"She was a believer."

"'Tis well; thy child shall be restored."

There was a faint shriek from the group of spectators, and a woman, whom I afterwards ascertained to be the mother of the dead, rushed forward and threw herself at the feet of Smith.

"Restore my child," she cried, passionately; "she was too young, too good, and too beautiful to die. Restore her, and I will worship you forever."

"Woman, I said it," he replied; then turning to the company he said, "let some one of the sisters look after this woman; she must not be permitted to disturb us."

Mrs. Bradish went forward, and, raising the woman, led her to a seat.

"Let the believers rise," resumed Smith, "and sing the Hallelujah Chant."

A solemn air the strain began, low at first, but swelling out wild and tumultuous as the enthusiasm increased, and the passions of the assembly were brought into exercise.

The intense interest of the scene, however, became too intensified for singing. Voice after voice ceased until the whole company relapsed into the most profound silence. Smith meanwhile stood beside the apparently dead body. He pressed and stroked the head, breathed into the mouth, and rubbed the frigid limbs, saying, in a deep, low tone, "Live thou again, young woman. Let sight return to these eyes, now sightless, and strength to these limbs, now nerveless. Let life, and vigor, and animation inspire this wasted frame."

Presently there was a slight movement of the muscles; the eyes opened and shut, the arms were flung out and then brought together again; and at last the body sat up. The effect on the assembly was electrical. The mother fell into violent hysterics; many of the females fainted, others sobbed, Mrs. Bradish trembled violently; and what shall I say of myself? I stood gazing, absorbed, almost incapable of sense or motion; my reasoning faculties altogether at fault in such a subject. A voice breathed in my ear, "Dost thou now believe?"

I turned; Mr. Ward was at my side.

"I am astonished, it not convinced," I answered.

"You have seen the dead restored to life. Look! she speaks and walks."

It is needless to say that all this mummery was effected by mesmerism, and that the young girl was in a mesmeric sleep.

The 4th of July, 1828, is remarkable as having been the day on which ground was broken for the commencement of the first railroad built for general trade in the United States. It was done at Baltimore, and the road was the Baltimore and Ohio; and the same year gave birth to Mormonism in the guise of New York. But it was soon perceived that Mormonism was not congenial to society in New York, and its friends resolved to migrate West. We do not propose to follow it through all its vicissitudes in Ohio, in Missouri, and in Illinois; from the two latter States it was forcibly expelled. The death of Joe Smith and the expulsion from Nauvoo gave a new direction to the plans of the Apostles, and they resolved to plant their faith on new ground and to establish themselves where the heathen, as they complacently style the followers of Christ, could not conveniently interfere with them. Accordingly, Brigham Young, who was chosen to succeed Joe Smith, led his followers to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, in Utah, west of the Rocky Mountains, where he has built up a city that numbers at this day perhaps 50,000 inhabitants.

The Mormon exodus and the magnetic telegraph were contemporaneous movements, and are types of their respective classes of progress. The Mormon exodus, though not so regarded at the time, was a missionary movement on a grand scale. The Mormon Church, thus established, became the germ of a great city, and the nucleus around which a large Mormon population and a strong physical power may arise. How far into the future this movement will reach, in its influence upon the destinies of the Western portion of our continent, or even upon our republic, time alone can determine. On the death of Smith and the accession of Young as head of the church, Mormonism assumed a new aspect, which to a great degree is attributable to the difference in the characters of the two men. Smith had introduced spiritual wifery under the pretence of an etherialized, platonic affection, while Young boldly advocated and enjoined the practice of polygamy. Smith was content to be head of the church, while Young, more ambitious, aspired to be the sovereign in both temporal and spiritual affairs. Established in the far-off country of Utah, remote from the authority of the Federal Government at Washington, the Mormon elders and prophet have planned not only to propagate their religion, but also to establish a Theocratic State, in which Brigham Young is both temporal governor and spiritual ruler. It is true that he councils with the elders—they appear to act with him, but it is evident that really *he is* supreme. He sends his missionaries abroad to every part of the earth, and the proselytes annually pour into the promised land, as the settlement at Salt Lake is called. The great influence which Mormonism has acquired in Utah, and the power by which it will yet make itself felt in the world, are solely attributable to the fact that it has been left free to develope itself there, without any counteracting influences, which could not have been done in the States where the laws were already established. Thus in a few years Utah has become the centre, the rallying point of the Mormon world, the basis of a powerful State, and the stronghold of a church differing from Christianity in all of its essential points. This community, thus reared up so suddenly in the desert, differs as widely in its social arrangements as it does in its religious belief from Christian communities.

Under Mormonism, the degradation of woman is complete; she is made a slave in body and in mind, and one of their doctrines, that women can be saved from everlasting perdition only through the grace of their husbands or husband, is a subtle device to enslave even their souls. A Mormon woman, if she expects to live, must have a husband or a father on whom she can depend for food and clothing, as all the usual avenues of employment are closed against her. There is no such thing as hired help at Utah. If a man wants more female labor performed he will take another wife, who can expect nothing for her work but personal support.

The Mormons will yet prove a source of great annoyance to the people of the United States. They are hostile to our people and our institutions, and the book before us intimates that that hostility manifests itself in acts of violence and blood, and that those Mormons, disguised as Indians, not unfrequently rob and murder emigrants. It is not unlikely that the Mormons will endeavor to make friends of the Indians, so as to turn them against any armed force that it may become necessary in the progress of time for us to send against them. It is not likely that the Mormon leaders desire to have Utah incorporated into the Federal Union. Such a course would be inconsistent with the theocratic nature of the government they have inaugurated, and fatal to the power and ambitious views of Brigham Young.

☞ We find the following in the Boston Traveler:

The Career of a Villain—A Mother's Appeal. The mayor of this city this morning received a letter, dated Louisville, Ky., July 5, from Margaret C. Hunter, who states that she is a widow, without means; that two years ago she had a young daughter named Eliza Ellen, an only child, who was induced to marry a young man at Louisville, who went under the name of George Wentworth, and who, after his marriage, took his wife to Philadelphia, where he started a paper, but after ward left for Boston, taking with him his wife—and here, after starting a paper called the Ladies' Enterprise, he collected a considerable amount and went off with another woman, leaving his wife behind. The mother writes in a most affecting style at the thought of her young and innocent daughter, penniless and alone in a strange city, her friends being lengthened by a statement made to her that Wentworth had a wife and children previous to his marriage at Louisville.

The letter was at once handed to a police officer, who made inquiries, finding to know that the man left about three months since. His wife, who appeared to be much depressed in spirits, left the city, as is supposed, two months since, and her present place of abode cannot be discovered.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

PARIS, June 29.

The new medical aluminum, with all the virtues I detailed in my last, is now an accomplished conquest of science, and may be produced in any quantity for $4 a pound. Further improvements are expected to reduce its cost to 50 cents, when it will naturally replace iron, in many household and familiar utensils. The discovery has excited great interest in all classes of society.

The Crystal Palace is doing well. Its receipts may be stated as averaging $4,000 a day. The stock falls gradually day by day, and is considered to offer 10 to 1 better chances of remuneration than the four per cent. guaranteed by the Government.

It is difficult to arrive at an intelligible statement of the present position of Mr. Greeley's N. Y. Crystal Palace case. So far from being abandoned, it would seem to have been really treated in an informal way hitherto, and to be awaiting its trial, in about a fortnight. Mr. Greeley has been advised not to return to France, but he will probably take his trial nevertheless, inasmuch as it is likely he could not return home, unmolested, even by way of England.

The London dramatic company, having rid themselves of their French manager, and of an expensive and useless corps de ballet, has commenced anew, under the direction of Mr. Wallack. The Emperor has contributed to the capital of the company, but the English residents have afforded the enterprise a very lean support. The English public, in fact, is a critical spectator counted 217 open Shakespeares in the house, besides translations and explanatory analyses. Never did French audience go to the theatre so little for diversion, and so exclusively for study. Every creature in the pit had knitted brows and assiduous application that they were bending down to an unusually hard lesson, and were intent on learning a new language.

Ristori's success is unabated. The Athenæum Francais, which withheld its opinion for a month, says of her at the Italian theatre: "She is the most complete, and certainly the most powerful, actress that has ever lived." She last night played Schiller's Marie Stuart for the first time, in rather Matteo's Italian version of that play.

While preparing in the last act for her execution, and while embracing upon her knees, with the assistance of the cross which she presses to her bosom, to detach herself from the earth and from earthly ties, her face undergoes a change such as no French audience ever before beheld; she turns deadly pale; life, physical life, seems to abandon her, while through her eyes, which alone remain animated, shines the glory of the reheating extatic spirit. Never have I seen the immortal soul as I did last night, lost, withdrawn, eager for its liberation. The audience wept and howl their heads, and then, to relieve their agony, broke into a long and redoubled acclamation. The actor performing the part of confessor was so moved that for a moment he could not proceed.

Rachel leaves here for America, in a Collins steamer, in the first fort night of August. By some she is described as being heart broken; by others as consumed with jealousy and anger.

COLUMBUS.

TOWNSEND AGAIN—*Audacious Attempt at Robbery.*—Since the shooting of the chief confederate of the notorious Townsend, by Townsend, by Magood, on Spawn Island, nothing has been heard of his whereabouts until a few days since, when he turned up near the village of Woodstock, C. W., in a most daring attempt at robbery. It seems that on Monday night of last week, at about 12 o'clock, a man knocked at the residence of Mr. Robert Mathews, an aged and respectable farmer, residing on the Governor's road, within five miles of Woodstock. Mr. Mathews arose from his bed, and, on demanding who was there, from an inside pelled that he had come all the way from Niagara with a letter on urgent business from a friend of Mr.

NOTICE.—Clubs of five or more to the Country Daily or Tri-Weekly Journal will be taken at $5 for each subscriber—payment in advance.

JOB WORK.—*Orders for job-work executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

The horticultural exhibition on Saturday was the finest of the season.

The Hon. Thos. F. Marshall has declined the canvass for Congress in the Lexington district, not from any defect in his pluck, but from weakness in his lungs.

Charles Miles, convicted of the murder of Jackson at Lafayette, has been granted a new trial.

The health of Lexington is perfectly restored.

CHOICE LIQUORS.—We acknowledge the receipt of specimens of Messrs. Ward & Cary's brandies and wines advertised in our paper today. The only possible objection to them is that the exceeding deliciousness of their flavor might tempt the man who sips to drink too deep.

We are indebted to Henry Nantz for a very beautiful floral design and to Mr. George Heinsohn for tomatoes and potatoes, very large and fine, and for Red Astracan and Moscow apples.

STEAMBOAT NOTICES—NEW BOAT.—A new stern-wheel steamer, called the Kentucky Home, made her first appearance at the wharf yesterday morning. She is a beautiful little boat, and has a very tastefully fitted up cabin. Her draught light is only 14 inches, and has capacity for carrying over 400 tons of freight. Capt. G. W. Reed commands her and Mr. Jas. Mellon is the chief clerk. Both have been engaged in the trade for many years and are favorably known. The Kentucky Home is up for Pittsburg.

The Endeavor, another good Pittsburg boat, is at the wharf. We thank her obliging clerk for a copy of the manifest.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

The Northerner is the regular packet for St. Louis. We see from the St. Louis papers that the N. laid over till Friday in consequence of some necessary repairs to her machinery.

The Antelope and the Ben Franklin are both due from New Orleans to-day.

Mr. David Harries, of Cincinnati, presented to Captain Elijah Wood, the humane, whole-souled, and gallant commander of the steamer D. A. Given, a magnificent silver goblet, in token of approbation of his kindness to Mr. Harries and other passengers on the ill-fated steamer Lexington. The goblet is beautifully chased and bears the following inscription:

TO
CAPTAIN ELIJAH WOOD,
FROM
DAVID HARRIES,
As a small token of his deep appreciation of Capt. Wood's noble and disinterested efforts in the cause of suffering humanity, upon the occasion of the explosion of the steamer Lexington.
July 11th, 1855.

LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURES—A. J. MORRISSON'S TRUNK AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.—No correct idea can be formed of Mr. Morrisson's extensive establishment unless one has been through it. The firm was formerly Winter & Morrisson, but now Mr. M. is the sole proprietor. Trunks of all qualities, from the most common to the most splendidly finished are manufactured. We have seen some trunks made at Mr. Morrisson's that cannot be excelled East or West in style of finish, beauty, and durability. Mr. M. keeps constantly on hand a very large lot of trunks, as well as portmanteaus, carpet-bags, &c.

The harness branch of this manufactory is as extensive as the trunk department. It includes every variety.

Mr. Morrisson gives employment to upwards of forty men. He is a man of untiring energy, and deserves the liberal patronage of our citizens. We bespeak for him the patronage of the ladies. They will find not only everything in his line appertaining to his line, but of such a variety as to be sure to suit all tastes. Our citizens well know the importance of supporting their own manufacturing establishments, and Mr. Morrisson is particularly worthy of the most liberal encouragement. His store is on the north side of Main street, a few doors above Fourth.

The alarm of fire last evening was false.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The trial of Johnson for killing Lawrence is progressing in this court. The testimony was gone through with on Saturday morning, and in the evening Mr. E. P. Pope opened the argument on the part of the accused. He was followed by Capt. Gibson for the prosecution, and Col. Caldwell then spoke for accused. Capt. Rousseau is to speak next for the prosecution and after him Mr. Ripley for the defense. Mr. Craig will then conclude the argument for the Commonwealth.

The jury have been in charge of the sheriff since they were empanelled.

The grand jury returned true bills against John Welsh, George Anderson, and John Adams.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Mr. Murray, a large shipper of potatoes and onions, informs us that he has purchased 1000 bbls. of Neshanock potatoes, to be delivered four weeks hence, at $1 45 per bbl. He is buying onions at $1 50@ $1 75.

A young man named Patrick Ryan got into an altercation with an Irishman on the wharf on Saturday evening, during which the latter received a dangerous stab in the side inflicted by the former with a knife. Ryan is in jail. The wounded man was sent to the hospital.

The river continues to fall slowly. The late rise at Pittsburg has not yet got here. Last evening there were 5 feet 5 inches water in the canal. Yesterday was one of the hottest if not the hottest day of the season. The thermometer ranged at about 95 in the shade.

The Cumberland was rising on Friday evening with 6 feet water on the shoals.

The two locomotives for the Nashville Railroad Company, which were received some days ago, are being removed to the depot. They were taken on Saturday as far as Market street, on Sixth. One of them is named Hart County and the other Ben Spalding—the latter is named after a prominent citizen of Lebanon, who took a great interest in the Lebanon branch.

BELL TAVERN.—This old established house has been kept by the original owner since January last. It is now kept equal to any house in the West. It has been the stopping place for visitors to the Mammoth Cave for twenty years. Its present proprietor, Geo. M. Procter, spares no pains or expense to make his guests comfortable and those who stop with him will no regret it. It is the best and shortest route to the Cave by several miles from this stand.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.—By an extra from the office of the Herald, published at Leavenworth, July 10, we learn that the officers of the Legislature (which we mentioned a few days days ago had been organized) were equally distributed on both sides of Kansas river. The Governor's message was to have been delivered on Tuesday (10th) at noon. "Thus far," says the Herald's extra, "everything has passed off smoothly and quietly, without any disturbance or difficulty. Those gentlemen who anticipated a row have been disappointed. They have found the pro-slavery party to be composed of men actuated and govered by principle and justice."

The Herald of the 7th says that when Kansas applies for admittance into the Union, she will inevitably do so with a constitution providing for slavery. The Legislature will probably at once pass some enactments to protect slave property.

CHOLERA IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Marion, (Miss.) Republican, of the 25th ult., says:

We understand that the cholera has broken out among the railroad hands near Sageville; several deaths have taken place, and serious apprehensions are entertained that the devastating disease will check for a time the progress of the railroad. There exists, it is said, some 30 or 40 cases, of which seven or eight have terminated fatally. The hands were principally negroes, and the probability is that the owners will withdraw them if the violence of the disease does not moderate.

PAINFUL RUMOR.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Examiner, of the 10th, says:

We are informed, by a gentleman from Marietta, there is little doubt that the two Georgians reported to be lost on the ill-fated Lexington who got on at Smithland, were Messrs. C. C. and R. Bostwick, of the former place, they having taken that route North, and being in the vicinity when last heard from. Two gentlemen left Marietta Sunday evening for the scene of the disaster, and will ascertain if it be so. The Messrs. Bostwick were among the most energetic and influential citizens of Marietta and the interest felt in their fate is painful and exciting.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Louisville Journal.

NEW YORK, July 14.

The steamship Hermann sailed at noon with 150 passengers and $250,000 in specie.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

Sergeant Morrow was arrested yesterday at Fort Henry for his connection with the whipping to death of the soldier Loop. A warrant is out for the arrest of Lieut. Griffin, who is implicated in the same affair.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

Mr. Wheeler, the U. S. Minister to Central America, is now in this city. He returns to his post in the next steamer.

Mr. Waldo has decided to accept the Judgeship of the Supreme Court of Connecticut and will retire from the office of Commissioner of Pensions on the first of next month.

The Star asserts that the Government has information of the kind reception of Maj. Mordecai and Capt. McLelland by the Russian Government, and that they have not been refused the liberty to visit Sebastopol.

CONCORD, N. H., July 14.

The Legislature adjourned to-day. The prominent acts of the session are the remodeling of the judiciary and the consequent change of all the judges, the re-districting of the State for Senators, the passage of the prohibitory law, and the general removal by address of Democratic incumbents of all offices filled by the Executive appointment.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

The number of deaths in this city for the week were 106.

The Rev. David Herron and the Rev. Wm. Calderwood and lady, missionaries of the Reform Presbyterian Church, left to-day for the scene of their labors.

CINCINNATI, July 14.

In the case of enlisting troops for the Crimea, the Commissioner to-day held Consul Rowcroft in $2,000 bail. Turnbul and Hamilton in $1,000 each, and Capt. Porshner on his own recognizance to appear before the U. S. Court in answer to the charge of Capt McKay. The agent of the British Government was too sick to appear before the Commissioner. The parties gave the required securities.

From Yesterday Evening's Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

The grand jury of the court of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions made their final presentment yesterday, having acted upon 591 cases, finding 294 true bills and ignoring 297.

DETROIT, July 14.

The court this morning gave its decision in the case of Gallaspie, indicted for a violation of the liquor law. The court held that the selling of foreign liquors, in any quantity, was not unlawful, and Gallaspie was discharged.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 13.

Stoddard, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed to-day.

CONCORD, N. H., July 14.

The strong anti-slavery resolutions offered last week by Mr. Tappan passed the House this morning after an exciting debate. The Legislature adjourned to-day.

CHICAGO, July 13.

The Know-Nothing State council closed its session at Springfield to-day. Considerable difficulty arose upon the question of the restoration of the Missouri compromise. But upon a vote being taken the Anti-Slavery platform was adopted by a vote of 74 to 45.

CHICAGO, July 13.

A man named Mayberry, who was on trial at Zanesville, Wisconsin, for the murder of a raftsman, was taken from the sheriff by a mob and hanged. The trial, in consequence of some defect in the indictment, brought it to a sudden termination, which so exasperated the crowd of raftsmen that they took the law into their own hands, and executed the murder as stated.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—*Location of Bounty Lands.*—The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office is frequently asked what time is meant in the fifth section of the act approved March 3, 1855, granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States. The section reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

We are informed that the time meant in the above clause is the time at which application is made to locate the land warrant.

Rumors reached our city last night that Messrs. Stanton and Cox had had a fist encounter, caused by Stanton calling Cox a liar, and that Cox had knocked Stanton down at the first blow. We know not how much foundation there is for the report. We suspect, however, that the reporter is mistaken.—*Maysville Eagle.*

The U. S. Circuit Court met at Utica, Tuesday, where Williams and Montony—indicted for procuring letters from our post-office—pleaded guilty. Williams was sentenced to the Albany county penitentiary for two years, and in the case of Montony sentence was suspended, it being shown that he was over-persuaded to act the part he did by Williams.—*Albany Register.*

A few nights since a portion of the tunnel on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, near Gwyned, fell in. Several days will be required to remove the obstructions and repair the damage done. The work on this portion of the road is very heavy and expensive.—*Phil. N. American.*

A freight train took fire on Monday, near Stamford, from sparks from the locomotive. Two cars loaded chiefly with cotton, were consumed with their contents. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

There has been a good deal of excitement at Mechanicsville, in the vicinity of Evansville, Ind., in relation to the connection of Rev. T. B. McCormick, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, with the underground railroad. It appears McC. had boasted of his agency for this celebrated line, and that his Presbytery had silenced him from preaching. Gov. Powell having made a requisition upon Gov. Wright for delivering up Mr. McC., the reverend gentleman fled to parts unknown and has not since been heard from. A public meeting was held at Mechanicsville on Saturday night, at which some of McCormick's friends attempted to defend him, and which broke up in much confusion and excitement.

CITY COURT.

SATURDAY, July 14.

[illegible]

DIED,

On Friday, July 13, 1855, MARY [illegible], infant daughter of Henry J. and Mary Ann [illegible], aged 6 months and 15 days.

In this city, on the night of the [illegible], Mrs. ANN, wife of Mr. John Allard, in the 57th year of her age.

[illegible]

Contents of De Quincey's New Volume.

THE NOTE BOOK OF AN ENGLISH OPIUM-EATER.
[illegible]
MORTON & GRISWOLD.

Attention Americans!

[illegible] PRESIDENT.

Livery Stable for Sale.

[illegible] WILLIAM STOWE.

Gold Pens with double Extension Silver Holders.

[illegible] JOHN KITTS, Main st.

PRINTS—5 cases fancy Prints, new styles received this day and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

MUSLIN DE LAINE—6 cases plaid De Laine received this day and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30 bbls received per Empress on consignment and for sale by H. A. DUMESNIL & CO., 43 Wall st.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FROM this date until 1st September I will at [illegible] my stock of SUMMER CLOTHING at very reduced prices, in order to make room for my fall trade. Call soon for choice articles.

COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c. [illegible] A. D. MANSFIELD.

SUGAR—23 bbds Sugar just received by steamer Empire and for sale by GARDNER & CO., 419 Main st.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY—300 bbls, from 3 to 7 years old, for sale by WALLACE POPE & CO.

PIG IRON—70 tons No. 1 Brownsport hot blast Pig Iron landing per R. B. Patton and for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO., Corner Second and Washington sts.

COFFEE—300 bags prime Laguayra; 250 do do Rio. Received per Jane Franklin and for sale by E. BUSTARD, Main st.

CIRCLE A CRUSHED SUGAR—60 bbls landing from steamer Jane Franklin and for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

LOVERING'S SUGAR—75 bbls Crushed Sugar; 50 bbls coarse Pulverized Sugar; 50 bbls Powdered do. for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

BUCKETS—300 dozen Buckets just received and for sale by GARDNER & CO., 419 Main st.

BRANDIES AND WINES—[illegible] WALLACE POPE & CO.

STARCH—50 boxes Lakestone's Cincinnati Starch for sale by WALLACE POPE & CO.

NAILS—798 kegs assorted received per steamboat Clara Dean and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO., Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

CHEESE—79 boxes received per steamboat Clara Dean and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.

SEA ISLAND COTTON—15 bales Sea Island Cotton received this day and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

SATINETS—3 cases black Satinets; 2 do Oxford mixed Satinets, superior goods; Received this day and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

COFFEE—300 bags Rio received by the Empire and for sale by WM. GAY.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS IN OHIO AND INDIANA.—The Republican Conventions, so calling themselves, of these two States, met on Friday, that of Ohio at Columbus, and that of Indiana at Indianapolis. They were conventions not of the American party, but, as we understand, of all the anti-slavery elements of their respective States. We subjoin their resolutions, and it will be seen that Mr. Chase, whom the Democratic party of Ohio elected to the U. S. Senate, has been nominated for Governor, and Mr. Brinkerhoff, another Democrat, has been nominated for Supreme Judge:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OHIO CONVENTION.

The Convention passed resolutions substantially as follows:

1st. That the people, who constitute the supreme power in the United States, should guard with jealous care the rights of the several States as independent governments. No encroachments upon their legislative or judicial prerogatives should be permitted from any quarter.

2d. *Resolved*, That the people of the State of Ohio, mindful of the blessings conferred upon them by the Ordinance of Freedom, whose anniversary our Convention this day commemorates, have established for their political guidance the following cardinal rules:

First, we will resist the spread of slavery, under whatever shape or color it may be attempted—to this end we will labor assiduously to render inoperative and void that portion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which abolishes freedom in the territory withdrawn from the influence of slavery by the Missouri compromise of 1820; and we will oppose, by every lawful and constitutional means, the existence of slavery in any national territories, and the further increase of slave territory and of slave States in this Republican Confederation.

3d. *Resolved*, That the recent acts of violence and civil war in Kansas, incited by the late Vice President of the United States, and tacitly encouraged by executive command, deserve the emphatic condemnation of every citizen.

4. *Resolved*, That a proper retrenchment in all expenditures, a thoroughly economical administration of our State Government, a just and equal basis of taxation, and single districts for election of members of the Legislature, are reforms called for by a wise State policy and justly demanded by the people.

5. *Resolved*, That a State Central Committee consisting of five be appointed by the convention, and said committee, in addition to its usual duties, be authorized to correspond with committees of other States for the purpose of agreeing upon a time and place for holding a national convention of the Republican party for nomination of President and Vice President.

The convention nominated the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Cincinnati, for Governor; Thomas H. Ford, of Richland, for Lieut. Governor; Jacob Brinkerhoff for Chief Judge of the Supreme Court; C. C. Converse for Judge of the Supreme Court; F. M. Wright for State Auditor; W. H. Gibson Treasurer; J. H. Baker for Secretary of State; F. B. Kimball for Attorney General; A. G. Conover for Board of Public Works. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested, and it was thought that the nominees of the convention would be elected by an immense majority.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE INDIANA CONVENTION.

Resolved, That we cordially re-affirm all the principles set forth in the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Republican or People's convention held in this city one year ago this day, and, as appropriate to this occasion, we re-adopt the following part thereof:

Whereas, we the freemen of Indiana, without respect to party, and actuated by a common devotion to our republic, and a common reverence for its founders, have assembled ourselves together in commemoration of the passage of the ordinance of July 13, 1787, consecrating the N. W. Territory to freedom, and, whereas the unanimous adoption of said ordinance by the Representatives of all the States in the Union at that date clearly evinces that opposition to the extension of slavery, to the extent of Constitutional power, was the fixed policy of our fathers; and whereas we regard the recent repeal of the 8th section of the "Missouri Compromise" as a gross and wanton violation of the faith of the Union, plighted to a solemn compact restricting the extension of slavery—Therefore,

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery; and, further, that we utterly repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic Convention, on the 24th day of May last, endorsing and approving the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity.

Resolved, That we will waive all former party predilections, and, in concert, by all lawful means, seek to replace every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert the rights of freedom, restore the Missouri compromise, and refuse, under all circumstances, to tolerate the extension of slavery.

2. *Resolved*, That our revolutionary ancestors regarded freedom as National, and slavery sectional—that we will steadfastly adhere to the policy, and firmly resist every attempt to reverse it.

3. *Resolved*, That an Administration that lacks the courage, ability, and disposition to protect the citizens of one State or Territory, in the free exercise of the elective franchise, against the assaults of armed mobs from other States or Territories, is undeserving of the confidence of a free people, and ought not to be continued in power longer than a constitutional opportunity is offered to exchange it for one that will be untrammelled by the slave power, and that will have moral courage and independence enough to raise itself above all party prejudices—one that will not, in its zeal to support "compromise measures," lose sight of *Freedom, Justice, and the Constitution*, but will administer the government fearlessly, wisely, and for the good of the whole people.

4. *Resolved*, That intemperance is a great and intolerable evil, and imperiously demands the efforts of all good men for its total suppression, and to this end we solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, and all the people of this State never to abate such efforts until our success shall be complete. That the results of the short trial made of the present prohibitory liquor law of this State have been even more beneficial than was anticipated by its friends; we therefore ask for the law a full and fair trial, and pledge ourselves that if experience shall demonstrate that the law is unnecessarily rigorous in any respects, or defective in any provisions necessary to secure its benevolent objects, we will cheerfully assist in procuring all needful and proper amendments.

5. *Resolved*, That both experience and the unmistakable manifestations of just public sentiment demand a change of the Constitution and laws of this State, so as to limit the elective franchise to such persons only as are actual citizens of the United States, either by birth or by a full and final conformity with the laws on the subject of naturalization.

HAVANA AND CLARIFIED SUGAR—50 boxes White Havana Sugar; 25 bbds N. O. Clarified do. Just received and for sale by T. BLANCAGNIEL.

RICE—25 casks Rice received per Twinbell and for sale by A. GRAY & CO.

SUGAR—150 bhds in store and for sale by A. GRAY & CO.

COFFEE—300 bags in store and for sale by A. GRAY & CO.

MOLASSES—[illegible] bbls St. James Sugar House; [illegible] bbls Plantation; 15 kegs do. In store and for sale by A. GRAY & CO.

WHISKY—50 bbls Copper; 100 bbls Rectified, for sale by A. GRAY & CO.

CHAIN PUMPS—A superior article constantly on hand wholesale and retail. Orders from the country promptly attended to. MUNN & BUCHANAN, Main st., between Second and Third.

PUMP FIXTURES—Chain by the yard [illegible] MUNN & BUCHANAN.

PEACH BASKETS—10 dozen Yearlpart's patent three-peck Peach Baskets received and for sale by MUNN & BUCHANAN.

SHOWER BATHS—A superior article of our own manufacture for sale by MUNN & BUCHANAN.

SUGAR—79 bhds good fair received per T. C. Twitchell and for sale by H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO., Wall st.

CHEESE—5 boxes received per steamboat Telegraph No. 3 and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO., Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

SHOT—50 kegs Shot, all sizes, just landed and for sale by T. BLANCAGNIEL, Third st., between Main and River.

CLARET FOR FAMILIES [illegible] T. BLANCAGNIEL.

Red River Charcoal Bloom Iron.

[illegible] MITCHEL & HUBBARD, Market, between First and Brook.

PIG IRON—[illegible] MITCHEL & HUBBARD.

TUBS—20 dozen blue and green No. 1 Tubs; 20 do red and blue No. 2 do; Just received and for sale by GARDNER & CO., 419 Main st.

COFFEE—345 bags Rio Coffee landing per Empire and for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO., Corner of Second and Washington sts.

TOBACCO—100 boxes Virginia Tobacco (5 lump) on consignment and for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

RICE—[illegible] tierces fresh Rice in store and for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

CODFISH—50 boxes, in packages of 10 lbs and 25 lbs each on consignment and for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

PLANTATION MOLASSES—75 bbls choice landing from steamers Empire and Belle Sheridan and for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

TOBACCO—[illegible] W. L. Saunders' Gold leaf for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

BAGGING, ROPE, JEANS, AND LINSEY for sale on consignment by H. A. DUMESNIL & CO.

MOWING MACHINES—The subscribers are agents for the sale of Manny's premium Mower, single and combined. This machine has taken the premium at several trials the present season in the East, and also the first premium at the Southwestern Agricultural Association at the trial on the 2d inst. Also, Hussey's Reaper and Mower, superior in every way to Ketchum's Mower. Also, Hussey's patent, manufactured by Minturn, Allen, & Co. BYRAM, PITKIN, & CO.

H. A. Dumesnil & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 43 Wall street, Louisville, Ky. [illegible] N. B. Particular attention paid to filling Southern orders.

Notice to the Ladies.

HOUGH'S PATENT SKIRTS, suited to the latest fashion, and for all seasons. This important and valuable improvement in the manufacture of Ladies' Skirts, on account of the light, pliable, and adjustable plaits they form about the waist, their gradation thence to the bottom, the impossibility of their breaking, and change of position, gives the most graceful and elegant form to a lady's dress. The stiffness consists of a series of cords of the fibers of the cocoa plant running horizontally around the skirt, while the fabric (usually cotton) between and covering the cords is so arranged that they always afford a resistance and stiffness perfectly flexible. A fresh supply received this day and for sale by ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO., 96 Fourth st.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Bright and dark pounds and 5 lump Tobacco, Gold Leaf, "Sam," and Magnet brands, received and for sale by HENRY WIRGMAN, 366 Main st.

New York Steam Sugar Refining Co.

200 BBLS REFINED SUGAR, a superior article, for sale low to the trade by H. A. DUMESNIL & CO.

TAR—50 bbls for sale low, to close, by H. A. DUMESNIL & CO.

HAMS—1,000 Oregon Hams for sale by H. A. DUMESNIL & CO.

COFFEE—300 bags Rio Coffee for sale low by WALLACE POPE & CO.

FURTHER FOREIGN ITEMS.

Lord Howden, the British Minister at Madrid, gave a dinner to Mr. Dodge, the new American Minister, on the 21st ult. Some of the Madrid papers call the attention of government to additional fortifications making by the English at Gibraltar.

The American officers are refused permission by Russia to visit Sebastopol. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Warsaw, June 18, says:

Three American officers of the United States army have arrived here from St. Petersburg, where they went to ask permission to go to Sebastopol to watch the progress of events. As they appear to have been actuated by mere curiosity, leave was not granted them, and they will return by way of Germany.

The cholera has broken out at Warsaw, in consequence of which the Governor has issued a proclamation permitting smoking in the streets, which was hitherto prohibited.

The Aftonbladet (Stockholm journal), of the 15th inst., contains news from Finland, stating that the typhus fever is making fearful ravages among the army in Poland. The Finland rifle battalion, quartered at the little market town of Skopitschki, has lost more than half of its men within the short space of a week, for the official reports confess that no less than 320 have fallen a prey to that deadly disease. The second section of the Finland electric telegraph was opened on the 7th inst; so that Helsingfors is now in immediate communication with St. Petersburg.

The St. Petersburg Naval Magazine publishes a report from Dr. Peragoff, chief army surgeon at Sebastopol, in which it is said that never in the history of surgery were such frightful wounds known as those which came under the treatment of the Russian surgeons during the bombardment which commenced on the 9th of April, and caused by the 68 pounder shot and 200-pound shells of the besiegers. On the 9th, besides small operations in surgery, 300 amputations were performed in only three of the operating rooms. In the chief depot of wounded, ten surgeons were continually occupied, and a large assembly room was four times successively filled with wounded.

Sunday Law in London—Administrative Reform.—A London correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin writes the following:

Next to the war, the most exciting subject in London is the Sunday law, which has strengthened the array of the popular forces against the privileged classes. The law, which forbids trading and closes the shops, beer-houses, &c., except during certain hours of Sunday, is an excellent one in principle; but while it operates seriously against the lower classes, it interferes not at all with the Sunday occupations and amusements of the aristocratic and wealthy. So, on Sunday afternoon last, an immense crowd of people assembled in Hyde Park about the hours when the nobility turn out to drive. They lined both sides of the great drive on the right of the Serpentine, and, as their carriages arrived, their occupants were greeted with shouts of "Go home!" "Go to church!" "You have no business out of doors on Sunday!" along with derisive cries of "Does your mother know you're out?" "Have you got the key?" and other good-humored absurdities.

At length they became so violent that carriages were actually stopped, and noble ladies in sumptuous dresses were compelled to alight, send home their equipages, and walk quietly back to their residences like common people. The crowd at one time is said to have reached 15,000 or 20,000. About 6½ o'clock, when I, not knowing of the commotion, walked down toward Hyde Park to see the stylish turn-outs, I found a crowd of several hundred policemen at Hyde Park corner, one of whom told me the meaning of the gathering. They were stationed there as a corps of reserve.

I hastened up to the Park and found still a crowd of many thousands, but the carriage way was absolutely vacant. Not a carriage was near it, but occasionally an adventurous horseman (but not a fashionable) dashed through the gauntlet, and was hailed with all sorts of good-humored shouts. The police on the spot were numerous, but as there was then no breach of the peace there were no arrests. But the "nobility and gentry" had been taught a severe lesson, and it was demonstrated that in England, in this age, there can be no law enacted controlling social customs, which is not made equally applicable to rich as well as poor.

If the petty shops are to be closed, and if working people are to be deprived of their Sunday recreation, the great club-houses of Pall Mall must also be closed, and the nobility must cease their Sunday driving and their grand Sunday dinners. The titled gentlemen who have been urging these restrictive measures against the lower classes have been much alarmed by the Hyde Park demonstration.

Government has disavowed Lord Robert Grosvenor's plans, and it seems likely that Sunday will soon be a day of as much license as ever, simply because noble lords and members of Parliament have not the self-denial to bring themselves within the operation of a law which is offensive to the people at large. The firm stand taken by the people is but one of the many signs of a great social revolution now going on, which alarms the privileged classes, since it threatens to break down the barriers of rank and make England more truly republican than it has ever been.

Administrative reform is a phrase heard now in every one's mouth, and the weekly meetings at Drury Lane Theater are beginning to excite much attention. On Wednesday evening, Chas. Dickens made his first political speech there, and it was a spicy, slashing hit of satire that is keenly felt by those in power.

The Government organs try to throw ridicule upon it, and condemn Dickens for going out of his proper sphere to meddle with topics belonging to another class of people, apparently forgetting that all the evil complained of is attributed to the custom of confining politics and office to one privileged class.

Layard, the Nineveh explorer, is the leader of the reform movement; but Dickens, as a great popular author, is regarded as an invaluable acquisition to the party, and it is gratifying to see that a man of his influence, who has been accused of toadyism to the nobility and aristocracy, has the loathness to come out boldly on the popular side of the question, which is now regarded as the vital one to England.

A BRONZE MEDAL, the highest premium offered, was awarded to Webster & Bro., of Louisville, for specimens of Colored Photographic Portraits exhibited at the late fair of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, held at Washington, D. C. We believe, are constantly prepared to furnish the same style of pictures, either from life portraits or daguerreotypes, and of any size, from a small miniature to life size. Prices ranging from ten to fifty dollars.

Also plain Photographs taken daily, one copy, size No. 1, five dollars, duplicate copies at fifty copies $25. Size No. 2 three dollars for single copy, 75 cents for duplicates, &c.

The following are among the large and rapidly increasing collection of Photograph portraits taken [illegible] exhibition at Webster's Gallery; duplicate impressions of which can be obtained for one dollar each:

Geo. D. Prentice (editor Journal), Hon. Presley Ewing (deceased), James Murdoch (tragedian), Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne (the actress), Dr. Coleman Rogers (deceased), Rev. C. B. Parsons, Rev. H. P. Henderson, Rev. C. J. Smith, Rev. Walter Scott, Rev. E. W. Sehon, Profs. Yandell, Flint, Miller, Smith, Rogers, and Palmer, of the Louisville Medical College.

REFINED SUGAR—66 bbls B. Cr. Sugar just received per Caledonia and for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO., Corner of Washington and Second sts.

ST. LOUIS SUGARS—300 bbls Crushed and Powdered Sugars, Belcher's refinery, for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

ST. JAMES SUGAR—25 bbls Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugars for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO., Agents St. James Refinery.

HEMP—51 bales prime Missouri Hemp received per Sumner and for sale by BARTLEY, JOHNSON, & CO.

CLARET FOR INDIANA—250 boxes good common claret in original packages, put up for the State of Indiana, just received and for sale low, to close consignment, by T. BLANCAGNIEL, Third st., between Main and river.

PIG IRON—275 tons Cedar Grove furnace hot blast on hand and for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

MUSKETO NETTING AND BARS—A full assortment just received and for sale at ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO.'S, 96 Fourth st.

CASTOR OIL—20 bbls Blaw's pure Castor Oil landed per Northerner and for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

STAR CANDLES—120 boxes Star Candles; 80 ½ do do do; 80 ¼ do do do; just received and for sale by NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

COFFEE—100 bags Eastern Coffee just received by steamer Telegraph and for sale by GARDNER & CO., 419 Main st.

CARPET CHAIN—35 bags colored Carpet Chain just received by steamer Wenona and for sale by GARDNER & CO., 419 Main st.

LOAF SUGAR—10 boxes Lovering's soft Sugar just received by steamer Wenona and for sale by GARDNER & CO., 419 Main st.

WINES—22 qr casks Madeira Wine; 17 do do Port do; 20 boxes St. Julien Claret; [illegible] Just received and for sale by NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

NAILS—900 kegs Shoenberger and Belmont Nails just received and for sale by NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

Munn & Buchanan,

LOUISVILLE SEED AND AGRICULTURAL STORE, No. 65 Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

LONDON PORTER—30 casks pints for sale by CORNWALL & BRO.

LONDON PORTER—20 casks quarts for sale by CORNWALL & BRO.

NAILS—1,500 kegs assorted sizes for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—[illegible] bbls Lovering's, Mary's and Reaney, and Belcher's Crushed, Loaf and Powdered for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

ELM HALL SUGAR—250 tierces Elm Hall Refined Sugar for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

Embroideries! Embroideries!

ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO., 96 Fourth street, have just received a fresh and additional assortment of the above, and are offering them at such prices as will defy competition. They are determined not to be exceeded in quality, variety, assortment, or low price. They buy at the very lowest by the case and from the best Eastern houses, which warrant these articles in being perfect and as cheap as can be bought. Jaconet and Swiss Sleeves, Spencers, Swiss and Jaconet Insertings and Edgings, Jaconet and Swiss Bands and Flouncings to match, Embroidered Skirts and Handkerchiefs, Also black Crape Collars, white Crape Collars, Tarleton Sleeves and Collars, plain embroidered Swiss Collars, Lace Collars, and Habits, Valenciennes and Cambric Sets. ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES—We are agents for—Manny's Improved Reaper; Hussey's Improved Mower; McCormick's Reaper and Mower combined; Danford's celebrated Double Sickle Iron Mower. Every machine warranted. MUNN & BUCHANAN, Main st., between Second and Third.

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS—The celebrated Ohio Tumbling-Shaft Four-Horse Power and Thresher. A full supply received and for sale by MUNN & BUCHANAN.

SALT—500 sacks Liverpool bag Salt for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES, &c.—300 bbls Elm Hall; 200 kgs do do; 100 kgs do Golden Sirup for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

BUTTONS—100 gross colored Agate Buttons received this day and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the SEED and AGRICULTURAL business Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name of MUNN & BUCHANAN. Louisville, July 2, 1855. A. G. MUNN.

N. O. SUGAR—100 bhds fair to prime for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT; WHITE LIME; PLASTER OF PARIS; WHITE SAND; Constantly on hand and for sale at manufacturers' prices by MUNN & BUCHANAN, Main st., between Second and Third.

SCOTCH ALE—25 casks pints for sale by CORNWALL & BRO.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 12, 1855.

Present—President E. D. Weatherford and all the members.

A message was read from Mayor Barbee giving his objections to a resolution allowing H. Seaton $30 for services as Sergeant-at-Arms, which was referred to Revision Committee.

A claim of $238 09, in favor of Morton & Griswold for stationery, was referred to Finance Committee.

Also a claim of $560 92 in favor of J. B. Richey for Portland debt, was referred to Sinking Fund Committee.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Tho. Overstreet $375, for rent of Crystal Palace rooms; G. W. Griffy $14 50, for cash expended; A. J. Fielder $33, for services in Engineer Department, J. W. Niven $6, for medicines furnished poor, workhouse hands $792; James Howard $35, for white-washing market houses, hands at Beargrass Cut-off $632 and $972 15; street hands, Western District, $2 99 50; L. M. Hospital $1,542 92.

Alderman Harris, by leave, introduced an ordinance fixing the price of license for taverns, which was read. On motion the charter provision and rule of the board requiring same to lay over was suspended by a vote of two thirds of all the members elect.

Alderman Grainger moved to strike out $300 and insert in lieu thereof 200, (the price,) which was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Taylor, Burton and Grainger—3.

Nays—Mr. President Weatherford, and Messrs. Harris, Douglass, Kaye and Howard—5.

The second reading of said ordinance was then dispensed with, and same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Burton, Harris, Douglass, Kaye and Howard—5.

Nays—Mr. President Weatherford, and Messrs. Taylor and Grainger—3.

Alderman Howard, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution from the Common Council appropriating the additional sum of $40 to repair the alley between Sixth and Seventh, Chestnut and Broadway, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, from same, reported an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on Main street, from Twelfth to Fourteenth.

On motion of Alderman Douglass, the same was amended by striking out the word "paving," and said ordinance was then referred to Revision Committee.

Alderman Howard, from same, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the General Council, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby directed to give the grade stakes to the contractor on High street, from Fulton to Commercial street, in the town of Portland.

Alderman Howard, from same, reported a resolution approving the apportionment for digging and walling a cistern at the intersection of Seventh and Broadway, P. Haffler, contractor.

Also a resolution approving the apportionment for grading and paving the sidewalks on Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, W. H. Hazard, contractor.

Also the apportionment for grading and paving the sidewalks on Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth, W. H. Hazard, contractor, which were severally adopted.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported a resolution from the Common Council directing the Street Inspector Western District to repair the gutter on south side of Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, which was adopted.

Ald. Kaye by leave introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville: That the Collectors of Railroad Taxes for this city be and they are hereby authorised and directed to receive in payment of any railroad tax bill or bills due for the year 1855, from the persons owing the same or their agents, the bonds of the city issued to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company payable on the 15th day of May, 1856, and said Collectors to allow the face of said bonds and the interest due thereon to the date of payment.

Resolved further, Upon the said railroad company depositing with the City Treasurer a given number of the bonds issued by the City of Louisville to said company maturing the 15th day of May, 1856, that the Railroad Collectors be and they are hereby directed to receive in payment of railroad taxes all certificates from said railroad company to the amount of the bonds thus deposited.

Ald. Grainger, from Committee on Public Works, reported a resolution directing the City Engineer to report a plan and specifications for a bridge to be erected over Beargrass Creek at the Jefferson and Brownsboro, Turnpike, which was adopted.

Alderman Taylor, from Police Committee, reported a resolution from the Common Council allowing extra pay to the Watchmen, being a substitute for a resolution of this board, which was adopted.

Alderman Taylor, from same, reported against an ordinance from the Common Council providing for the erection of two station-houses, and same was accordingly rejected.

Alderman Harris, from Special Committee, made report as to the duty of the General Council in regard to licenses, which was ordered to be spread upon the journal of this board by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. President Weatherford, Messrs. Harris, Douglass, Kaye and Howard, 5.

Nays—Messrs. Taylor, Burton and Grainger—3.

Said report is as follows, to wit:

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of this board to take into consideration the subject of licensing taverns or houses of entertainment, with or without the privilege of retailing spirituous liquors and the powers and duties of the General Council in reference to the same, state:

That, in the investigation of this subject, there is but one question to be considered by the committee which is:

Is it a duty or privilege with the General Council to grant license for the retail of ardent, vinous or fermented liquors?

To solve this question it is necessary to consider the various legislative enactments in relation to the subject in force now and heretofore existing.

The Legislature of the State of Kentucky has uniformly recognized the use of ardent spirits as a beverage detrimental to the public weal, by the imposition of restrictions and limitations upon traffic in them, constituting the selling by retail a privilege sparingly and cautiously granted, and an exception to the general law.

By the general statute law of the State, the retail of ardent spirits for the purpose of being drunk on the premises has always been and still is restricted to "taverns." Special exceptions have from time to time been made in favor of certain municipal corporations, which have been authorized as means of raising revenue to license the retail of ardent spirits by persons other than tavern-keepers.

By the provisions of the Charter of the city of Louisville, passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, and approved March 24th, 1851, in sections 6 and 7, article 6, the General Council is authorized to license "taverns, hotels, public boarding-houses entertaining transient guests, &c."

Section 6, reads as follows: "For taverns, hotels, public boarding-houses entertaining transient guests, and other houses or places of public resort or entertainment, *wherein no malt, spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors are sold by retail*, excepting houses of ill fame, gambling houses and cock-pits, which shall not be licensed, not less than ten dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars each shall be charged for license."

Section 7th reads as follows: "For coffee-houses, taverns and other houses and establishments wherein malt, spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors are sold by retail, not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars each, shall be charged for license."

The Revised Statutes, adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky, at session of 1851-2, and in force from July 1, 1852, under the title of taverns, page 660, article 1, sec. 2, provide as follows:

"The county courts shall have power to grant licenses to keep a tavern in their respective counties, for one year from the date of the grant, and until the next succeeding county court," &c.

Now, it will be observed that the provisions in the Revised Statutes, are of a general nature, applicable to the State at large, and prescribing rules for the action of the county courts, in granting tavern license, not expressly nor by implication, interfering with the provisions of our City Charter or the rights and duties of the General Council in such matters.

We hold that the Revised Statutes did not repeal the powers granted the General Council by the City Charter over the subject of licensing taverns, but if they did, the power was again invested by the Legislature of Kentucky at its session of 1853-4. See session acts, chapter 1013, sec. 2, page 185—which is as follows:

"That wherever the municipal authorities of a city or town, before the Revised Statutes went into effect, had the authority of licensing the retail of spirituous liquors to be drunk on the premises, they shall retain such power, and it shall not be deemed to be repealed by the Revised Statutes."

Another provision of the Revised Statutes, see page 550, article 2, sec. 3, recognises an existing right in certain cities or towns to license the retail of spirituous liquor.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in 14, Ben Monroe, Commonwealth *vs* Kamp, 385, has determined that a license from a county court to keep a tavern, under the general law above cited, "*ex vi termini*" confers and embraces the privilege of retailing ardent spirits, but the provisions of the Charter of the City of Louisville, above quoted, are entirely different from those of the general statutes upon which the decision of the Court of Appeals was based and which that decision was intended to expound.

The provisions of the City Charter, sections 6 and 7, article 6, expressly recognize a distinction between taverns with and taverns without the privilege of retailing liquors, and prescribe a different grade of taxation. Thus showing clearly that the framers of the Charter did not consider liquor an indispensable element in a tavern, or that the franchise could not exist without "grog."

But the legislative recognition of this distinction is not confined to the provisions of the City Charter merely. So early as the year 1831, (see Brown and Morehead's Digest, page 1,501, section 9,) the Legislature of Kentucky recognised the same distinction by providing that tavern-keepers, not in a town nor within a half a mile thereof, and *who did not* retail spirituous liquor, need not obtain license.

So, also, in 1851, (see Revised Statutes, page 665, section 2) the Legislature expressly declared that the privilege to sell spirituous liquor should not be implied in any license to keep a tavern, unless said right should be specified. This legislative definition of the word "tavern," excluding the idea that liquor is a necessary or inseparable element in the establishment, and engrafted upon our statute, has no public sanction and recognition and still stands unrepealed. The statute in which it is embraced was in force when the City Charter was framed, and, according to all legal presumption, was known to the framers of the Charter. Hence it is to be inferred that, in framing the Charter, they used the word according to the definition they had prescribed to it. This is made manifest by sections 6 and 7, article 6, City Charter.

Section 6th provides that the City Council may charge for license for taverns, hotels and public boarding houses, &c., wherein no malt, spirituous or fermented liquor may be sold by retail, not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars each.

Section 7th provides that for license for taverns and hotels, wherein malt, vinous, spirituous and fermented liquors are sold, not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars each.

Thus we have three separate and distinct legislative enactments, at different sessions of the Legislature, expressly declaring that a tavern may exist without the privilege of retailing liquor, or, in other words, that houses for the accommodation of the public may exist without selling whisky.

Can it then be said, after a review of the various enactments already cited, that the Legislature of Kentucky, when adopting our City Charter, believed that the use of ardent spirits as a beverage was an indispensable public legal necessity, and so thinking, determined to withhold from the City Council the momentous power to deprive the people of the "water of life."

Such a supposition is not only derogatory to the intelligence of the Legislature, but unsupported by any even plausible sophistry.

We have shown that the City Charter, in section 6, article 6, page 37, expressly authorizes the Council to license taverns, hotels, public houses, &c., wherein no malt, spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors are sold by retail, and if we look to article 5, section 23, page 28 of the Charter, we find that boarding houses and livery stable keepers in the city of Louisville are given the like lien on the property of their guests in their care, or put at livery as tavern keepers have, and are made alike answerable for the safety of property confided to them.

What want, then, we ask, has the public that taverns, hotels and public boarding houses, without the privilege of selling ardent spirits, cannot supply but the thirst for whisky?

What security for good eating and lodging, and for the safety of property is afforded by taverns with the privilege of selling liquor that is not amply guaranteed in similar establishments wherein spirits are not retailed? We answer, none.

Then we ask wherein does the accommodation of the public require taverns with the privilege of selling liquor, unless the use of ardent spirits as a beverage is regarded as a public necessity.

Unless it be conceded that the citizens of Louisville and the strangers visiting her cannot exist without using ardent spirits as a beverage, then we maintain their is no necessity for a tavern to be licensed with the privilege of retailing liquor.

From the above citation of the Charter and legislative enactments, which in our opinion, contain all the law applicable to the question, we are constrained to adhere to the opinion heretofore expressed by the Revision Committee of this board, that the decision of the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court rendered in the cases of M. Kean and Nancy Vacaro against the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Louisville, is erroneous.

We maintain that the general State laws regulating the granting of tavern licenses by county courts, is not applicable to the General Council of the city of Louisville;

That the City Charter of Louisville vests the General Council with the power to license taverns, hotels, public boarding houses, &c., either *with* or *without* the privilege of selling liquor, as they in their discretion may think proper;

That the General Council, being a legislative body, the Judge has no right to dictate to them how they are to legislate. Upon a failure of the Council to exercise a discretionary power conferred upon them by law, the most a Judge can (legally) do is to compel them by peremptory *mandamus* to act upon the subject, but he cannot compel or direct the manner of its exercise. If he can, then the General Council is a mere cipher—ought to be abolished, and the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court permitted to make and execute the laws and ordinances for the government of the city himself.

The awarding of the peremptory mandamus by the Judge against the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Louisville, commanding them to issue tavern licenses to Kean and Vacaro, was virtually denying to the General Council any discretion in such matters.

The City Charter authorizes the Council to grant tavern license, either *with* or *without* the privilege to retail liquor, at their election and discretion.

The Judge *commanded* them to grant them tavern licenses, and decided that tavern license carried with it the right to sell liquor.

The General Council were always willing, in the exercise of the discretion given them by the charter, to grant Kean and Vacaro tavern licenses with out the right to sell liquor.

There was no averment in the petition of either Kean or Vacaro, that the taverns proposed to be licensed were necessary for the accommodation of the public; nor was there any proof to that end introduced upon the trial of the causes. These facts were *assumed* in the decision of the Judge. The parties (Kean and Vacaro) did not show themselves entitled to a tavern license, either under the charter or State law, not having complied with the requirements of either.

Entertaining the firm conviction that the General Council has the right to license taverns or not, either with or without the privilege to retail ardent spirits as they, in their discretion, may see proper, and finding nothing in the opinion of the Circuit Judge to awaken that conviction, but upon a careful review of the law everything to confirm and strengthen it; and in view of our duty to the citizens of Louisville, who, by a very large majority, have expressed their decided opposition to the further granting of licenses for the retail of liquor in the city, and in order to prevent, as far as may be, the great amount of crime, misery, unhappiness, ruin, and desolation which the use of ardent spirits entails upon every class of society, in all their various ramifications, we recommend to this board to stand firm—pursue the line of policy laid down in withholding all licenses whatever authorizing or permitting liquor to be sold by retail, and in case *mandamuses* are again applied for before the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court, to resist them to the last extremity, and if granted supersede them. We confidently believe that the mandamus granted in the cases of Kean and Vacaro, and all others which may be granted under a like state of facts, will be reversed. But if in that we should be mistaken, then we urge the General Council to take immediate steps for the passage of such a law, which in clear, forcible and unmistakable language shall vest the General Council of this city with the power to banish forever the blighting and destroying curse of liquor from her midst.

GEO. I. DOUGLASS, } Special Com.
A. HARRIS,

A resolution from the Common Council approving the apportionment for a cistern dug at the intersection of Sixth and Walnut streets, by Speed and Rousseau, was read, and on motion of Ald. Howard, the rules were suspended and same adopted.

Ordinances from same to dig and wall a well at the corner of Eighteenth and Market streets, and an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on the west side of Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, were referred to Street Committee, W. D.

A resolution from same making an allowance to the street hands, Eastern District, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A preamble and resolution from same in regard to the issue of the city bonds for Strader & Thompson's wharf, was referred to Revision Committee.

An ordinance from the Common Council for the benefit of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and a resolution from same allowing J. McCullough $3 00 for keys was referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution from same allowing J. S. Mossop $3 00 for burying a pauper, was referred to Alms House Committee.

A resolution from same approving the appointment of Henry Salisbury, Warden of the Relief Fire Company, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution from same to adjourn until Thursday, 19th inst. was concurred in.

On motion the board adjourned.

O. H. STRATTAN, Clk.

The Firemen's Insurance Company

OF LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

DIRECTORS.

E. Morris,	J. W. Kalfus,
Jacob Keller,	B. N. Crump,
E. A. Gardner,	A. O. Brannin,
J. H. Hutchison,	W. H. Davidson,

P. B. ATWOOD, Secretary. Thos. J. MARTIN, President.

This Company continue to take risks on Buildings, stocks of Merchandise, and other property against fire; also on Merchandise and Cargoes generally against the perils of [illegible] rivers, and inland transportation; also on the hulls of Steamboats and Sea Vessels.

Falls City Insurance Company.

CHARTERED CAPITAL $300,000, OF WHICH $150,000 IS PAID AND SECURED.

[illegible]

H. A. DUMESNIL, President.

Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

[illegible]

G. W. MERIWETHER, President.

Athenæum Fire Insurance Society,

LONDON.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

Right Honorable the Earl of Glengall, Chairman.

Sam'l Asbury,	W. Baikily Hughes, M. P.,
J. Bartlett, M. A.,	Carrington Jones,
E. B. Beeston,	B. D. Lancaster, R. N.,
J. Sterling [illegible],	Joseph J. Reed,
Henry Harriss,	Henry Sutton,
William Howard,	Edward Wild.

Manager, Henry Salter.

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Atwood & Co.,	John Farnum,
John Grigg,	George H. Stuart,
Myers, Claghorne, & Co.,	William McKee & Co.,
Powers & Weightman,	White, Stevens, & Co.

Agent for the United States, P. B. Starr.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent in Louisville for the above-named Company, and is prepared to take risks against loss or damage by fire on all descriptions of buildings, including mills and manufactories, and the goods, wares, and merchandise in the same.

Office northeast corner of Wall and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. P. B. ATWOOD, Agent.

P. S. Losses settled without reference to London.

Franklin Insurance Co. of Louisville

Insuring against loss by Fire in city or country and on Hulls of Steam or Sail Vessels, and on property by land or water, to or from any port in the United States or Europe.

DIRECTORS.

A. L. Shotwell,	William Garvin,
William Gay,	W. Hughes,
James S. Lithgow,	J. W. Anderson,
James E. Breed,	

W. R. [illegible], Secretary. JAMES TRABUE, President.

Office second story Newcomb's building, northwest corner Main and Bullitt streets. Entrance on Main.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD COMMON COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, July 13, 1855.

Present all the members except Mr. Raphael.

The reading of the journal of last session was dispensed with.

A message from the Mayor, submitting a draft of the contract with Smith, Seekel, Steibel, & Co., was read and referred to the revision committee, who after examination reported a resolution "That his Honor, the Mayor, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to ratify and confirm the above contract with Smith, Seekel, Steibel, & Co., for the cleaning of the streets, alleys, lanes, &c., of the city," which resolution was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Dunlap, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Pope, and Vaughan—7.

Nays—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gailbraith, Plummer, Reasor, Shanks, Weaver, and Zeigler.—8.

The following reslutions from the Board of Aldermen were concurred in and adopted:

A resolution allowing the hands at the cut-off their pay for one week ending July 7.

A resolution directing the chairman of the finance committees of the two boards in conjunction with the city attorney to examine the list of property bought by the city for taxes and report a list of the owners' names, against whom action should be taken by bill or otherwise to enforce collections, or secure the property to the city by complete title.

Resolution allowing the street hands of the Western District their pay from June 28 to July 11.

Resolution directing the city engineer to give grade stakes to the contractor on High street, from Fulton to Commercial, in Portland.

Resolution allowing A. J. Fielder $33 for services in engineer department.

The following ordinances which were passed by this board were returned rejected by the Board of Aldermen:

An ordinance in relation to the collection of city taxes for the year 1855.

An ordinance providing for the erection and management of two station houses in Louisville for police purposes.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing the hands on the cut-off their pay for one week ending June 31, was referred to Committee on Public Works.

An ordinance fixing tavern license, with privilege of selling liquor at $300, was read. Mr. Gilliss moved to lay the same on the table, which was lost, whereupon said ordinance was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Eastern and Western Districts.

A resolution from the same, concerning the collection of railroad taxes for the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was referred to the Revision Committee.

A resolution from the same, allowing hospital expenses for June, was amended by inserting "amounting to $1,542 42," and adopted as amended.

An ordinance from the same, making appropriations for the fiscal year ending March 9th 1856, was read once and adopted section by section and paragraph by paragraph. The appropriation of $6,000 for the improvement of High street was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Beatty, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, Vaughan, and Weaver—9.

Nays—President Riley, Messrs. Dunlap, Gailbraith, Pope, Reasor, and Zeigler—6.

Mr. Dunlap also moved to amend the paragraph appropriating $8,000 for incidental expenses by striking out the words "town clock," which was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Dunlap, Reasor, and Shanks.

Nays—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—11.

Whereupon said ordinance was ordered to a second reading, and, the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—11.

Nays—Messrs. Dunlap, Gailbraith, Pope, and Reasor—4.

Mr. Pennebaker, from the Revision Committee, reported against the petition of E. Hall for license as an insurance broker, and was, on motion, discharged from further consideration of said petition.

The same, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported an ordinance to recurb and repave the sidewalks on the south side of Market street between Sixth and Seventh streets, which was read once and ordered to a second reading, and, the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—12.

Nays—Messrs. Dunlap and Reasor—2.

The same reported a resolution directing the street inspector to relay the gutter on the south side of Market between Sixth and Seventh, when the sidewalks shall have been recurbed and repaved.

The same was, on motion, discharged from the consideration of the petition of C. Murphy.

Mr. Pennebaker presented a letter from R. J. Elliott, Esq., city attorney, to George C. Goddard, Esq., attorney at law, New York, authorizing him to defend the city in the suit of Meyer & Stucker against the city of Louisville, which letter was ordered to be entered on the journal and mailed by the clerk.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee for Eastern District, reported an ordinance to grade and pave the alley, between Madison and Walnut and Jackson and Hancock streets, which was read once and ordered to a second reading, and, the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Dunlap, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pope, Pennebaker, Plummer, Reasor, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—15.

Nays—None.

The same presented a resolution allowing J. D. Selvage $56 10 for work on streets, which was adopted.

Messrs. Gilliss and Plummer, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries for the Western District, to whom was referred the petition of Andrew Sunkel for tavern license, on Market street, between Third and Fourth, presented the following report and resolution:

The Committee on Taverns and Groceries for the Western District have had under consideration an application from Andrew Sunkel for a tavern license on Market street, between Third and Fourth, have visited the premises and report the accommodations unfit for a tavern. The question was asked the proprietor of the house, whether or not he desired a license without the liquor privilege. The answer was in favor of liquor. This is another effort to sell liquor under cover of a recent decision that a tavern license carries with it the right to sell liquor. This double privilege under one license, your Committee respectfully deny. Therefore—

Be it resolved by the General Council, That the application of Andrew Sunkel for a tavern license as above stated be and the same is hereby rejected.

Which report and resolution were adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Pope, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—13.

Nays—Messrs. Dunlap and Reasor—2.

Messrs. Plummer and Gilliss, from the same Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Lewis Schaum for a tavern license, made the following report:

The Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, to whom was referred the application of Lewis Schaum for a tavern license, report that the house occupied by said Schaum is wholly unsuited for a tavern, that the building and general appearance of the entire premises are forbidding in all respects. Your Committee, while in the house, ascertained that said Schaum, although professing to keep a grocery and provision store, has been selling whisky and other liquor by the drink in violation of the charter and ordinance of the city of Louisville, for which he is now under indictment. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That, in accordance with the facts contained in the above report, the application of Lewis Schaum for a tavern license on Water street, between Sixth and Seventh, be and the same is hereby rejected.

Which report and resolution were adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Dunlap, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Pope, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—13.

Nays—Messrs. Gailbraith and Reasor—2.

Mr. Dunlap, from the Committee on the Fire Department, reported a resolution confirming the appointment of Thos. Walker as Warden of the Hope Fire Company, which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker presented a resolution "that a committee of two from the Board of Aldermen and four from the Board of Common Council be raised, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the condition of the court house in Louisville, and the propriety of completing the same on its present plan, and the probable cost thereof; also, the propriety of disposing of the same and erecting a new court house on some other ground, and the costs of the other lot and court house suitable to the demands of the city and county of Jefferson; and, also, the propriety of erecting buildings on the lot of the present court house and the cost thereof, and report as soon as the various matters required hereby can be performed," which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker introduced by its title, "An ordinance authorizing the employment of some competent person to take charge of and keep in good order the court house and grounds, said person to have the authority of a police officer," which was adopted.

Mr. Gilliss introduced the following ordinance:

Be it Ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to refuse the receipt of all moneys tendered for tavern or coffee-house licenses until the application therefor has been approved by said Council; and further, that all ordinances incompatible with this ordinance be and they are hereby repealed—

Which was referred to the Revision Committee.

Mr. Dunlap presented a resolution, that the keeper of the workhouse be authorized to sell to B. Fugg 130 feet of curbing at 20 cents per running foot, which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker moved that the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the petitions in relation to additional voting places in the Second Ward, be instructed to report the opinion of the City Attorney thereon, at this meeting, which motion was lost.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

EDW. COCKE, Clerk.

SUGAR—[illegible] bbls Philadelphia Refined Sugar in store and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

Guide to the Mammoth Cave.

A PICTORIAL Guide to the Mammoth Cave, Ky., by Rev. Horace Martin. Illustrated in the first style of art by S. Wallen, Jas. Andrews, and N. Orr. A large supply received and for sale by S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main.

THOSE ELEGANT DRAB BEAVERS which took the first premium at the World's Fair, New York, were manufactured by HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., Louisville, Ky., who keep them constantly on hand for the benefit of mankind.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, July 14.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, July 14, P. M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, July 14, P. M.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, July 14, P. M.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, P. M.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES.—[illegible]

UDOLPHO WOLFE, [illegible] and 22 Beaver street, N. Y.

[illegible]

G. NICHOLAS, [illegible]

STRAW AND LEGHORN HATS [illegible] HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

SOFT HATS FOR SUMMER [illegible] HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

LADIES' RIDING HATS [illegible] HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS [illegible] HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

H. Ferguson & Son,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FAMILY [illegible]

[illegible] H. FERGUSON & SON.

Carpeting and Household and Steamboat Furnishing Warerooms,

499 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

HITE & SMALL

[illegible]

New Novel by Sir Walter Scott.

[illegible] MORTON & GRISWOLD.

[illegible] NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

Stewart & Bondurant,

[illegible] STEWART & BONDURANT, Third st.

To Engineers and Pump-Makers.

[illegible] GEO. BLANCHARD.

[illegible] NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

Continued Sales at Reduced Prices at

ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO.'S, 96 Fourth street.

[illegible] ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO., 96 Fourth st.

CUT TOBACCO—100 boxes (1 gross each) Hoyt's Smoking Tobacco; 50 do do do Chewing do; Just received and for sale by NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

LOVERING'S CRUSHED AND PULVERIZED SUGAR—30 bbls landing from steamer Wenona and for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

COTTON—9 bales North Alabama Cotton received per [illegible] and for sale by NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

BALTIMORE CRUSHED SUGAR—50 bbls in store & landing from steamer City of Wheeling and for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

SUGAR—300 bhds fair to strictly choice Sugar in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD.

RIVER NEWS.

PITTSBURG, July 14, M.

The river is still falling, with 7 feet water in the channel. The weather is clear.

CINCINNATI, July 14, P. M.

The river commenced rising last evening.

PITTSBURG, July 14, P. M.

There are 6 feet 9 inches water in the channel and falling. The weather is clear.

[illegible]

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

JULY 14.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

U. S. MORNING MAIL LINE

For Cincinnati.

The [illegible] steamer TELEGRAPH [illegible]

REGULAR PACKET

For St. Louis.

The [illegible] steamer NORTHERNER [illegible]

For New Orleans.

The [illegible] steamer BEN FRANKLIN [illegible]

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.

The [illegible] steamer KENTUCKY HOME [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By S. G. Henry & Co.

Regular sale of Dry Goods, Linen Coats, Cotton Hosiery, Satinet and Cassimere Pantaloons, Bowie Knives, and 100 dozen East India Fans at Auction for Cash.

ON TO-MORROW MORNING, Tuesday, July 17, at [illegible]

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. Spencer.

Large Sale of Groceries, Nails, Wines, Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Varnishes, Raisins, Paper, Tobacco, Cigars, Glassware, and Sundries at Auction.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, July 17, at 10 o'clock, [illegible]

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSEUM CONCERT.

Novelty, Instruction, Amusement.

MUSEUM AND CONCERT.

[illegible]

100,000 CURIOSITIES,

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 18, 19, 20 and 21, [illegible]

Floating Palace and James Raymond;

[illegible]

COMPLETE ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION

[illegible]

A STATUE GALLERY

[illegible]

A PANORAMIC VIEW of the WORLD;

[illegible]

150 Oil Paintings.

ADMISSION TWENTY FIVE CENTS ONLY.

AN ENTERTAINMENT AND CONCERT

[illegible]

By a talented troupe of Male and Female Artists.

[illegible] P. M. and from 7½ to 10 at night.

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

AUGUST ELECTION.

GEN. W. S. PILCHER will address the people at the following times and places:

Murray, Saturday, July 14th.
[illegible], Monday noon, July 16th.
[illegible], Monday evening, July 16th.
[illegible], Tuesday, July 17th.
[illegible], Wednesday, July 18th.
[illegible], Thursday, July 19th.
[illegible], Friday, July 20th.
[illegible], Saturday, July 21st.
[illegible], Monday, July 23d.
[illegible], Tuesday, July 24th.
[illegible], Wednesday, July 25th.
New Haven, Thursday noon, July 26th.
Bardstown, Thursday evening, July 26th.
[illegible], Friday, July 27th.
[illegible], Saturday, July 28th.

EX. COMMITTEE.

Frankfort, July 4th.

Gen. Pilcher, when speaking in a village, prefers to speak at night.

[illegible] W. [illegible], Esq., candidate for Attorney General, will address the people on the political topics of the day at the following times and places:

		July
Benton	Saturday	14
Murray	Monday	16
Mayfield	Tuesday	17
[illegible]	Wednesday	18
[illegible]	Thursday	19
Paducah	Friday	20
Smithland	Saturday	21
[illegible]	Monday	23
Marion	Tuesday	24
Morganfield	Thursday	26
Henderson	Friday	27
Owensboro	Saturday	28
Hawesville	Monday	30
Hardinsburg	Tuesday	31
Brandenburg	Thursday	August 2

The hour of speaking at each of the above places will be 2 o'clock P. M.

He will address the people of Louisville on Saturday night, August 4.

FOR SHERIFF.

WM. R. VANCE is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Jefferson county at the August election.

Capt. W. B. D. MEGOWAN is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Jefferson county at the August election.

BUSINESS CARDS.

New Carriage Manufactory.

BAKER & RUBEL,
COACH-MAKERS,
No. 690 *Main street, north side, above Brook,*

CARRIAGES

Notice.

NOTICE

107 Fourth street. 107

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO'S.

New Books.

HARVESTING MACHINES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Embroideries! Embroideries!

1855.
Carpeting and Furnishing Goods.

Received by Express.

SHEET MUSIC.

Jet Jewelry at John Kitts's.

Direct by American Express.

Louisville Family Flour Store.

Another Large Arrival New Goods at Durkee, Heath, & Co.'s.

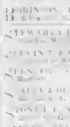
Direct by American Express.

Another Large Arrival of New Goods

Jet Jewelry at John Kitts's.

HITE & SMALL,
CARPET WAREHOUSE, 499 Main street.

Spring and Summer Styles just received.



Summer Linen Coaching Overalls

Another Large Arrival of New Goods

Splendid Styles of Jewelry

New Embroideries just received at

New Books.

Great Reduction in the Prices of the Entire Stock of Dry Goods of

Spring and Summer Styles just received.

BANKING-HOUSES.

NOTICE.
The Banking Houses of
BULLING TON,
A. D. SANFORD,
J. PORTER KING,
will be closed at 3 o'clock A.M and closed until 9 o'clock A.M. mar12-tf

NOTICE
Exchange and Banking House.
HITCHINGS & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WOOD'S PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

FEED STORE NO. 1

Notice.

NOTICE

Direct by American Express.

New Books.

HARVESTING MACHINES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Embroideries! Embroideries!

Another Large Arrival New Goods at Durkee, Heath, & Co.'s.

Direct by American Express.

Louisville Family Flour Store.

Another Large Arrival New Goods at Durkee, Heath, & Co.'s.

Jet Jewelry at John Kitts's.

HITE & SMALL,
CARPET WAREHOUSE, 499 Main street.

Another Large Arrival of New Goods

Splendid Styles of Jewelry

New Embroideries just received at

New Books.

Great Reduction in the Prices of the Entire Stock of Dry Goods of

Spring and Summer Styles just received.

TRANSPORTATION.

1854 and 1855.

Baltimore, New York, and Boston
STEAMSHIP LINE.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
CHANGE OF TIME
Adams's Express Company,
Office, 545 Main street, Louisville.

CHESTER & CO.,
Forwarding and Shipping Merchants.

Fast Freight Line

The Adams Express Co.

TRANSPORTATION FOR 1855.
WM. E. MILTON & CO.,

Silver Plated Ware

Another Large Arrival of New Goods

Heavy Ward Beecher's New Book
Full of life, power, and original thought, pure in tone and striking.

HITE & SMALL,
CARPET WAREHOUSE, 499 Main street.

Spring and Summer Styles just received.

Summer Linen Coaching Overalls

Splendid Styles of Jewelry

New Embroideries just received at

New Books.

Great Reduction in the Prices of the Entire Stock of Dry Goods of

Spring and Summer Styles just received.

NEW YORK.

The Best Hair Dye.

RAILROADS.

Through Tickets from Louisville.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1855
LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD.
Four Daily Eastern Trains at 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 10:20 A. M., and 6 P. M.
the Quickest, Shortest, and Most Direct Route. Land with Harry T Iron.

TIME VIA LITTLE MIAMI ROUTE

FIVE DAILY TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

RATES OF FREIGHT
Between Philadelphia and Pittsburg,

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort
RAILROADS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Summer Arrangement. 1855.
FOR THE EAST.
Via the Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON, & DAYTON
Great Miami Railroad.

FROM CINCINNATI TO

RAILROADS.

Summer Arrangement. 1855.
VIA U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS
Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi
RAILROADS
Baltimore & Ohio, Central Ohio, and Little Miami Railroads,
VIA CLEVELAND AND WHEELING.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

RATES OF FREIGHT
Between Philadelphia and Pittsburg,

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

T. & R. Slevin & Cain

Wig Manufactory.

More New Goods.

Bell Smith Abroad.

Desirable Mourning Goods at Durkee, Heath, & Co.'s.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

Dissolution.

NOTICE.

Copartnership.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Dissolution

Copartnership Notice.

Partnership.

DUDLEY, STONE, & CO.

Copartnership

Dissolution

Dissolution.

Dissolution.

Copartnership.

New Books and New Supplies.

More New Goods.

Bell Smith Abroad.

Wig Manufactory.

ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO'S.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO'S

POTATOES

Always Something New at Blanchard's

Stewart & Boudurant.

The Carpet Warehouse of Hite & Small.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOSEPH McENTIRE,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

J. A. A. Benfield.

J. B. WALKER,
Merchant Tailor,

GEORGE W. ANDERSON.

Josiah Macy's Sons,
189 FRONT ST., N. Y.
Sperm and Whale Oil and Candles,

Kennett, Dix, & Co.,

Great Western Piano Depot,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Waters, Camden, & Co.,

Commission Flour Warehouse,

Feed Store.

Richard Atkinson.

Scalley & Dudley,

J. J. Hirschbuhl,
WATCHMAKER
JEWELER,

Blank Book Manufactory.

Atchison & Lynn,

A. Zimmerman,

CASSEDAY & HOPKINS,

For Sale.

Ebenezer Bustard.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEADS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION
for sale by
M. P. BROWN.

Farm Lands for Sale

Vocal Music and Piano-Forte.

E. R. DURKEE,
139 WATER STREET, NEW YORK,
DURKEE'S YEAST for BAKING POWDER.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.
WELLSTOOD, HANKS, HAY, & WHITING,
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,
No. 150 Lake st., Chicago.

D. Bussol's
PATENT SPRING SADDLE-TREES.

Patent Hair Pickers.

Enameled Cottage Furniture

SILVER WARE
ESTABLISHMENT.

Special Notice.

The Cement Store of Francis McHarry

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Silver Change

Hydraulic Foundery.

Cast Iron Railing.

Iron Pumps.

Tobacco Screws, &c.